The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday—FAIR.

Obituary.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 6.

The winners at the Horse Show, and how the prizes were distributed among the exhibitors.—Page 2.

Prof. Felix Adler talked yesterday at Carnegie Music Hall on "The Moral Dangers of Life in a Great City."—Page 8.

Proposed changes under the compromise bill affecting the standing, pay, &c., of the teachers in the public schools.—Page 8.

First Assistant District Attorney Miles of Kings County denied a story that connected his name with a party of swindlers.—Page 8.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brooklyn was dedicated yesterday with appropriate exercises.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, preached on "The Moral Aspects of Corporations."—Page 8.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain in his annual report presents some strong facts as an argument in favor of free American ships.—Page 5.

Mme. Darclée and Signor de Marchi have left the new Imperial Opera Company, Limited, having had a disagreement with Col. Mapleson.—Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst lectured his congregation yesterday and told the pewholders they must reach the church by 11 A. M., otherwise the ushers would seat strangers in their pews.—Page 8.

H. H. Van Meter, a missionary, has published a record of Armenian outrages, which fully confirm all the terrible stories of Kurd and Turkish brutality.—Page 5.

Mrs. Jarman, a fourteen-year-old wife, of Dallas, Ga., was acquitted Saturday night of the charge of having murdered one of her husband's family.—Page 5.

The first convention of the National Council of Jewish Women was opened last night in the Tuxedo. Mrs. Hannah G. Salomon welcomed the delegates.—Page 2.

The work of converting the old St. John's Cemetery, at Hudson and Clarkson Streets, has been postponed until Spring, owing to the lateness of the season.—Page 8.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana is said to be dying of paresis. His condition is represented as that of perfect helplessness and of unconsciousness of his surroundings.

Evangelist Moody spoke to between 4,000 and 5,000 persons yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Two neighboring churches were used for overflow meetings.—Page 8.

An attempt is to be made to reduce South Carolina's Congressional representation, on account of the disfranchisement of so many negroes by her new Constitution.

Mrs. W. J. Murphy of 237 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, has brought suit to break the will of Thomas Walsh of this city, a rich contractor, who, she says, was her father.—

A great diversity of views is exhibited in the opinions of a number of prominent members of Congress as to the probability of tari legislation in the next session of Congress.

Major McKinley seems to be interested in the speculations of the Cabinet makers, but it is believed at Canton that he has not begun yet the work of selecting his official advisers.

It was announced yesterday from Republican Congressional Headquarters in Washington that the next Congress would consist of 207 Republicans, 137 Democrats, and 13 Populists.

The question of the adulteration of beer is to be submitted by the State Board of Health to the coming Legislature, with a view to the passage of a law to secure a pure article.—Page 5.

The Jacksonian Club of Omaha, a Democratic organization, Saturday expelled a number of its members for voting against Bryan and Sewall. It will take the same action as to other members.

A friend of Major McKinley said last night that the President-elect was desirous that Congress should pass the Dingley bill this Winter, and that he was much opposed to having an extra session of Congress.

Frederick Saunders, for many years Chief Librarian of the Astor Library, was retired by the Trustees a few days ago at his own request. He is eighty-nine years old, and thinks he is entitled to a rest.—Page 8.

The Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, began yesterday the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs's incumbency of the pastorate. The celebration will last until Thursday.

The doors of the retail dry goods store of Joseph Wechsler's Sons, Brooklyn, were closed Saturday night by order of Justice Gaynor, trustee for the estate of Joseph Wechsler, on the ground that the business was a losing venture.—Page 8.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association, held yesterday in this city, it was reported that Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead were greatly improved, both mentally and physically.—Page 8.

William Franklin of Passaic, despondent because Bryan was not elected President, attempted suicide Saturday night. He threw himself in front of a train. A man pulled him off the track when the locomotive was within a few feet of him.

Count de Toulousi Lautrac, engineer of construction of the Siberia and Oriental Railroad, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at an early hour this morning charged with having pointed a revolver at a cab driver who demanded his fare.—Page 5.

AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Baptists of North Carolina Protest Against It.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—The North Carolina Baptist Association, only two delegates dissenting, adopted the following resolution against the State University and normal and industrial schools and colleges:

"Whereas, State aid to higher education by taxation is wrong, unjust, and unwise—wrong against the whole people, who cannot receive the benefit of such opportunities; unjust to private and corporate and denominational institutions voluntarily supported; unwise because the people of North Carolina are now inadequately provided with public schools for their children, and need every cent of their taxes that can be spared for that purpose;

"Resolved, Therefore, that the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina reaffirms its opposition to State aid by taxation to higher education."

The Baptists have over 100 of the 170 members of the new Legislature, and hence this action is very important.

INSULT TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Chicago Silver Men's Proposition as to His Picture.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—At the meeting of the County Democracy this evening Joseph Martin introduced a resolution that the picture of Grover Cleveland which has long hung on the wall of the clubrooom be taken down and sent to Mark Hanna with this inscription upon its back: "The enemy of the American people."

The resolution was amended so as to leave the whole matter to the voters in the club at the next election, which takes place in December, and was passed in this form.

Officers at this time will be chosen, and the proposition to dispose of Mr. Cleveland's picture will be made a part of the presented ticket.

FIFTY YEARS ITS PASTOR

THE REV. DR. STORRS'S GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Spiritual Head of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Since 1846—To be Honored This Week by the City of His Home—Memorial Exercises.

The Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will commemorate during this week the fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D., LL. D., and the jubilee services in honor of the event began yesterday morning. The church is one of the oldest in Brooklyn, and Dr. Storrs is the only pastor it has ever had. With the exception of one year's pastorate in a Massachusetts village immediately after graduation, it is the only church parish of which Dr. Storrs has been in charge.

Ten years ago Dr. Storrs preached a sermon in honor of his church's fortieth anniversary. The event was one of great interest in Brooklyn religious circles. On that occasion the pastor chronicled minutely the events which had marked his long service and made his career notable. Yesterday he took up the course of affairs where he left off ten years ago. One feature of the sermon was pathetic. He referred to that part of his fortieth anniversary sermon where he noted the death of nearly every minister who was in Brooklyn at the time of his arrival there. He had to add to that list yesterday, and he referred to the death of Mr. Beecher, Dr. Charles H. Hall, and others, so that now there is but one other minister in the city who was with him there fifty years ago.

The services were of the ordinary kind, except that the music was more elaborate than usual. The pulpit and chancel of the church were handsomely decorated with flowers, while above the chancel, in evergreens, was the inscription: "1846–1896."

The principal musical feature was Jackson's "Te Deum," sung by the entire choir.

Dr. Storrs's sermon was one hour long, and its first half was devoted to historical matters. He said that his services in the church, until recently, had been without an assistant. During the past ten years 443 members had been added to the church, and 144 members had been dismissed. During the entire history of the church nearly 2,500 members have been admitted. There are now 1,066 members, of whom 846 are active.

During the last ten years, over $200,000 has been contributed by general collections to various benevolent purposes, and during its fifty years' history, the church has given $1,500,000 in the same way. This does not take into account several generous bequests for various objects, one of $500,000 from a woman for the Long Island Medical College. None of the members of the Church Council at the beginning of his pastorate is now alive, and the Church of the Pilgrims is the only Protestant church in Brooklyn occupied by the same pastor during the last fifty years.

Brooklyn was a town of 60,000 inhabitants fifty years ago, and Dr. Storrs expressed his belief that he would live to see it surpass in population "the city beyond the bridge." He commented on the material changes in the city and country at large during the period of his pastorate, and said the American Union had grown to be of such power that "even the haughty Ottoman Empire must bow with respect to it."

Different Social Customs.

"Plainer living and higher thinking," he said, "characterized the earlier period of my life here." He spoke of the great difference in our social customs, and told how this difference had affected the churches. These social changes, he said, are not, on the whole, for the best. The Sunday newspaper and Sunday drives and bicycle riding on the Boulevard attract the attention of many who once spent Sunday mornings in the churches.

"In some cases the Sunday newspapers," said he, "are excellent in their make-up, and embrace more good reading matter than any other issue of the week. Other Sunday newspapers are simply detestable. But at their best, they are not good for Sunday's reading."

He said that Sunday could be employed more profitably than in reading the politics and financial and market reports of the highest class of Sunday newspapers.

"I cannot expect to live to see these new problems solved," he said. "I can only call attention to them and leave the solution for others."

Dr. Storrs expressed disapproval of the growing tendency to drag political and sociological and æsthetical discussions into the pulpit. He said that he had always worked for what he believed to be the right side of these questions, but he had done so out of the pulpit.

He condemned theological discussions also, in sermons, and said his aim had constantly been to "act on the minds and hearts and spirits and conduct of my hearers, and preach the Gospel of the glory of the blessed God."

The Church of the Pilgrims was organized Dec. 22, 1844, by David Hale, W. C. Gilman, S. B. Hunt, and Richard P. Buck. Its organization was in the Brooklyn Institute rooms, and it started with seventy-one members. A lecture room was built on the site of the present church edifice, and in March, 1845, the church moved in. No minister was invited at first, and various Congregational clergymen held service on Sundays, till Dr. Storrs became pastor.

Prof. George Shephard of Bangor, Me., was first invited to become the pastor, but he declined, and Dr. Storrs was called in June, 1846. The church had been dedicated May 12, 1846. Dr. Storrs accepted the call and he was formally installed as pastor Nov. 19 following.

Of the original seventy-one members of the church five are still members. They are Mrs. Lucy W. Allen, Mrs. Charlotte Buck, Mrs. Rebecca F. Hatch, Hezekiah D. Sharpe, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sharpe.

Fifty years ago there was no observance of any forms in the service of Congregational churches. Thirty years ago the congregation of the Church of the Pilgrims proposed a change, and suggested that the Lord's Prayer be said in unison by the congregation. This suggestion met with intense opposition, but the change was finally effected.

A Parent Church.

The Church of the Pilgrims is the parent of several other Congregational churches in Brooklyn. Chief of these is Plymouth Church, which was organized by some members of Dr. Storrs's church who withdrew for the purpose of founding the new parish in June, 1847.

Dr. Storrs has several times been invited to become the pastor of churches elsewhere. Once he was invited to go to Boston, and a petition was signed by 120 of Brooklyn's leading citizens urging him to remain. Thirty-six Brooklyn ministers signed a similar letter, while various societies in Brooklyn joined in the protest against his departure.

Dr. Storrs was one of the most intense opponents of slavery among ministers in this country. He once saw a negro woman sold in the South, and his work against the institution began from that moment.

He has always been foremost in Church movements, and in many other benevolent and educational movements. He was a member of the Brooklyn Park Commission from 1871 to 1889. He is First Vice President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the oldest member of the Amherst College Board of Trustees.

He was for ten years President of the Brooklyn City Mission Society, and during the first ten years of its existence was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Long Island Historical Society. During the past twenty-three years he has been its President.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Church of the Pilgrims was celebrated while Dr. Storrs was in Europe on a long vacation, which had been made necessary by overwork. At that time the church raised $100,000 to pay for extensive improvements which had been made in the church building, and news of the event was cabled to the pastor in Europe.

The thirtieth anniversary was celebrated and on the thirty-fifth anniversary a purse of $35,000 was presented to Dr. Storrs by the congregation.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Dr. Storrs by Union and Harvard Colleges. The degree of LL. D. was conferred by Princeton College, and L. H. D. by Columbia College in 1887.

In Dr. Storrs's busy life he has been a very prolific writer. He is the author of about sixty published books and addresses. They are all in the Long Island Historical Society.

The programme of the church celebration for the rest of the week is as follows:

The Manhattan Ministerial Association will entertain the pastor and present a loving cup. The committee in charge of this are the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. McLeod of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Lyman of the South Church, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin of the Pilgrim Church, New-York.

A reception and dinner will be given Tuesday evening at the Hamilton Club. The principal anniversary celebration takes place next Thursday. A reception in the church parlors will be given to Dr. and Mrs. Storrs, in the afternoon. A special service will be given in the evening. This service will be participated in by several other Brooklyn pastors. A hymn will be sung that was sung July 3, 1861, when Dr. Storrs's father, the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, Sr., celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as pastor of the Braintree (Mass.) Congregational Church.

Next Monday evening the Brooklyn Congregational Church will entertain the pastor in the Johnston Building. On Tuesday evening a citizens' reception will be given in the Academy of Music. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside, and speeches will be made by Seth Low and Joseph H. Choate. Dr. Storrs will speak in reply. This will close the anniversary exercises.

TO CONTROL CHINESE TRADE.

A Powerful Commercial Company Forming in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Nearly $1,000,000 capital already has been subscribed, and plans are being matured for the formation in Chicago within two weeks of a gigantic commercial company, which is to enter the field of Chinese trade before the end of the month, as the rival of the American Trading Company, and eventually to obtain control of American trade in China.

Greater than the plans for the trading company, however, is a stupendous scheme for developing miles and miles of steam and street railways in China, lighting its chief cities with electricity, dredging its harbors, and engaging in public improvements that mean profits to the syndicate of millions of dollars. Two Englishmen are directing the formation of the syndicate from opposite sides of the globe. One of them is now in Chicago concluding the deal, and the other is in China, where a personal acquaintance with Li Hung Chang and the members of the Tsung Li Yamen will be the basis, it is expected, of the power of the corporation. The latter is Louis Spitsel, who lives at Shanghai. He is the head of the firm of Louis Spitsel & Co., which is capitalized for £20,000,000.

The man who is attending to the formation of the company in Chicago is John P. Grant. Mr. Grant is a brother of Sir George MacPherson-Grant. He is a railroad promoter and a man of considerable commercial interests in his own country, and it is claimed that his own influence and the influence of his partner will act as a powerful ally to the new trading company, although most of the capital that will be put in it will be American.

ALL HER PASSENGERS LANDED.

The Mexican Steamer Mazatlan Struck on the Roca Reina Rocks.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Ensenada, Lower California, states that the Mexican steamer Mazatlan, Capt. Gonzales, which left La Paz on the evening of Nov. 6, with thirty passengers and a fair cargo, was carried out of its course by adverse currents during a thick fog and struck on the Roca Reina ledge of rocks, forty miles southeast of port. The passengers and crew were safely landed, but the vessel will prove a total loss.

The Mazatlan is a steel screw steamer of 325 tons burden, built in 1891 by W. Simons & Co., at Redfern, on the Clyde, and valued at $150,000. The value of the cargo is not stated. The vessel was owned by Sebastian Camicho, Mayor of the City of Mexico, and Robert R. Symon, a Mexican capitalist.

New Type of Engine Invented.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 15.—A small rotary engine has been invented by Grant Brambel of Sleepy Eye, Minn., for the patent of which, it is alleged, H. F. Allen of London, President of an engineering syndicate, has offered $1,600,000. The engine does away entirely with the crank motion of the steam engine, uses its own plunger for a cut-off, is steam tight, and requires no ring packing. It may be made for marine use, and of course, may be either simple or compound.

James Farrington Dies Suddenly.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—James Farrington, seventy-one years old, of 213 South Third Avenue, dropped dead this morning while on his way to St. Paul's Church, in East Chester. He once had a meat market at Broadway and Bleecker Street, New-York, but retired from business years ago.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

207 Republicans, 137 Democrats, and 13 Populists.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Although the official figures of the recent election have not, in all cases, reached Republican Congressional Headquarters, the result of the contests in the various Congressional districts is known with sufficient exactness to warrant the announcement of a summary of the political divisions in the House of Representatives in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

This shows 207 Republicans, 137 Democrats, and 13 Populists. In making this division, the committee has placed among the Populists Messrs. Hartmann of Montana, Newlands of Nevada, and Shafroth of Colorado, who were elected to the present Congress as Republicans; also, Jehu Baker of Illinois, who was a Republican Representative in the Fifty-first Congress. The other Populists come, four from Kansas, three from North Carolina, one from Colorado, and one from California.

Upon the question of silver, the division is said to be: For free silver 153, against free silver 204. Two of the Democrats are opposed to free coinage of silver—Messrs. McAleer of Pennsylvania and Elliott of South Carolina—and five Republicans favor it—Messrs. Hitchborn of California, Broderick and Curtis of Kansas, Tanney of North Carolina, and Beach of Ohio.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONGRESSMEN.

She May Lose Four of Them Through Disfranchising the Blacks.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—Under the new Constitution adopted in this State in December last, the right of suffrage is practically restricted to the whites, there being only about 15,000 of the 140,000 negroes who can qualify by registration under the stringent educational test applied. As a result, the Republican ticket received at the last election only about 18,000 votes, the additional 3,000 being accessions from the ranks of the Democratic Party, due to the opposition to free silver.

This policy of the practical disfranchisement of the negro was the declared one of Senator Tillman, who did not hesitate to say on numerous occasions that it was the only solution to the race problem in this State. Gov. Evans, his lieutenant, and the President of the Constitutional Convention, repeated this and indorsed it in several speeches. But when the election clause was adopted, the question of whether the State's representatives in Congress would not be reduced by this wholesale cutting down of votes was broached, and The Columbia State (Democratic) discussed it editorially. After that, however, it was dropped and lost sight of.

Now, however, as has just leaked out, the Republican managers have determined to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, with the claim that South Carolina is only entitled to three instead of seven Representatives. They claim to be confident of carrying their point, and the result may mean a loss of four members in the lower house to the Democratic Party. They are going about the fight quietly, but enough has leaked out to show that they are very determined, and mean to make the fight an interesting one.

Ellery M. Brayton, the leader of the Lily White faction, was seen to-night, but would say little byond that the question had been raised, and that several of the Congressional candidates were preparing for their contests.

CABINET TALK AT CANTON.

McKinley Interested in What Others Suggest, but Makes No Reply.

CANTON, Nov. 15.—Major McKinley displays great interest in the speculations of the Cabinet makers of the country, but says nothing in reply to suggestions as to the make-up of his Cabinet. It is evident the President-elect has not made up his mind as to the formation of his Cabinet, nor even decided upon the geographical allotment of places. It is probable he will not consider Cabinet candidates until after his return from his visit to Cleveland. According to present arrangements, the President-elect and Mrs. McKinley will leave for Cleveland Wednesday morning.

It is not probable that Gen. Harrison will be urged to take the portfolio of State in Major McKinley's Cabinet. Gen. Harrison, it is thought, does not desire this appointment, and the belief here is that the President-elect has about decided to offer it to some one else.

Since Chauncey M. Depew has ceased to be talked about for Secretary of State there has been a good deal of discussion here of the probability of his being appointed Minister to England. Major McKinley has a kindly feeling for Mr. Depew, and Mr. Depew's friends here say he would find life at the Court of St. James extremely agreeable.

Mr. Arkell Is Mentioned.

A gentleman who stands high in the councils of the Republican Party and is a close friend of Major McKinley said yesterday to a reporter that William J. Arkell, the publisher, would most likely be tendered a portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet, probably that of Postmaster General. Mr. Arkell is now at his home in Canajoharie.

BLACKBURN FOR GOVERNOR.

Unexpected Prospect in the Politics of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 15.—The report that the members of the Legislature who stood by Senator Blackburn for re-election so solidly last Winter will support Gov. Bradley for United States Senator in order that Blackburn may run for Governor of Kentucky next Fall to fill out the two years' unexpired term of Bradley has caused much speculation among leading politicians.

It was learned to-night that, should Senator Blackburn find the National Democrats making a vigorous warfare on him for Governor, he will give way to Major P. P. Johnston, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

A Summer Home for McKinley.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—J. Wyman Jones of Englewood, N. J., brother-in-law of M. A. Hanna, has purchased the Sampson Wilder place, on Waltoquoltoc Hill, Bolton. The purchase was made conditional on McKinley's election. Great secrecy was observed in the transaction, and the Bolton people think the place is purchased for a Summer home for President McKinley. Lafayette once stopped over night at the house, and it was arranged that Emperor Napoleon should make it his place of refuge after the battle of Waterloo.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS

OUTLOOK FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NEXT SESSION.

Views of Prominent Members of the Two Houses as to Likelihood of Relief to the Treasury Without an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The views of a number of prominent members of Congress have been obtained as to the probability of tariff legislation in the next session of Congress. Among these views are the following:

SENATOR BRICE of Ohio—"It is quite certain that the Republican President-elect will, after March 4, 1897, be sustained by a large Republican majority in the House of Representatives and by a sufficient Republican majority in the Senate.

"The free-silver men will be in the minority in the Senate, as well as in the House of Representatives.

"While some of the free-silver Senators, who have heretofore prevented the passage of the Dingley bill with such amendments as may make certain a sufficient revenue, will, in view of the result of the election, probably vote with their Republican brethren, it is immaterial whether they do or not, as, in my opinion, a sufficient number of sound-money Democratic Senators will assist the Republicans to pass the necessary tariff legislation in the Fifty-fourth Congress to supply the existing deficit in the revenue. I at least shall so vote, and I understand that Senator Gorman and a number of others occupy the same position."

SENATOR SHERMAN of Ohio—Mr. Sherman, who has been quoted at great length in two interviews, contradicting each other, one asserting that the Dingley bill would pass, the other saying that there was no chance of its passage, and an extra session was inevitable, refuses to affirm the correctness of either statement, but writes as follows: "In the present condition of affairs I do not care to express my opinion as to the proper tariff and financial legislation of this or the next Congress."

SENATOR ALLISON of Iowa—Mr. Allison, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, writes: "I do not think it is practicable to predict what will be done, or can be done, as respects tariff and financial legislation during the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. I hope the Dingley bill will pass with such modifications as may be necessary to secure sufficient revenue to carry on the Government. If this cannot be done during the Fifty-fourth, it seems to me an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is inevitable."

SENATOR HAWLEY of Connecticut—"As to the 'financial legislation' to be expected from the coming session, I should hope that a well-guarded, careful bill, defining the circumstances under which the Executive might issue bonds, may be passed. The possibility of adopting a satisfactory revision of the tariff, such as might be expected to remain undisturbed, at the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, seems to me very doubtful. If the revenues permit it, the matter ought to go over to the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, with a view to securing such revision as I refer to. If that could be had, it would probably give the country a very desirable rest in the matter for the next four years."

SENATOR WALTHALL of Mississippi—I see no reason to justify the expectation that there will be any important tariff or financial legislation at the approaching session of Congress. I can form no opinion as to what will be done at "a possible extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress" in advance of the Senatorial elections to occur during the coming Winter.

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY of Maine—Mr. Dingley refers to his recently published interview in which he expressed the opinion that there was not the slightest hope of the passage of the so-called Dingley bill by the Senate at the next session of Congress, and that the House would not propose anything further in this direction at the approaching short session. He adds: "This covers all I have to say at present."

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR of Ohio—"I do not believe it possible that any material legislation for the benefit of the country can be passed in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Defeat, however crushing, disastrous, and far-reaching, seldom convinces anybody of the error of his way, and so the Senators who have left the Republican Party in the interest of a few silver mine owners of the West will resent rather than obey the demands of an enormous majority of the people of the United States that the greatest good shall be the rule of their action rather than the selfish greed of less than fifty soulless corporations of the Rocky Mountains.

"Hence these men who have no future in the Republican Party will resist all attempts to relieve the Treasury by any legislation that does not recognize the paramount interest of the silver mine owners. The Republicans of Congress will not submit to that, and they have behind them the overwhelming support of the American people. Consequently no good can come of the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"I do believe that the Republican Party will be in a position in Fifty-fifth Congress to save the country from bankruptcy and the industries of the country from destruction. The line of action is a matter which will have to be considered carefully in the future. The confidence of the American people in the patriotism and wisdom of the Republican Party has been now emphatically repeated and declared. Any attempt by combination in the Senate or the House to impede the carrying into law the will of the people will destroy the men who attempt it. They will be run over and crushed."

CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL of Connecticut—"The patriotic and business-like duty of the coming session of Congress, the last session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, is to provide revenue for the needs of the Government. That should be done by a proper and reasonable increase of customs duties. It could be effected by the adoption of the revenue measure, (Dingley bill,) which the House passed at the last session, or some measure on the same lines.

"We have gone through successfully an election where partisanship was put aside, and now Congress should put aside its partisanship in providing for the necessities of the Government, and doing it immediately. If this be done, business will be further benefited, and possibly an extra session of the new Congress will be unnecessary."

CONGRESSMAN STEELE of Indiana—"I hope that the Senate will now agree to the bill to provide temporary relief for the Government, and meet the deficiency in the revenue, and one providing for advertising the sale of bonds and providing for a temporary loan, that were reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed the House last December. Both were, in my estimation, reasonable, judicious measures, and if the Senate should agree to them it would put us in such shape as to obviate an extra session of Congress."

MAJOR McKINLEY'S WISH.

A Friend Says He Wants Tariff Legislation by This Congress.

CANTON, Nov. 15.—A friend of Major McKinley said to-night that the President-elect was desirous that Congress should pass the Dingley bill this Winter, his feeling being against an extra session of Congress.

Major McKinley, it was said, was of the opinion that he would have quite enough to occupy him next Spring in organizing his Administration without at the same time being concerned in the work of an extra session of Congress.

SENATOR VOORHEES DYING.

He Is a Victim of Paresis—Unconscious of His Surroundings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—Senator Voorhees is suffering from paresis, and has reached a stage where he is utterly unconscious of what is going on around him.

The Senator's friends here were advised several months ago that he was failing in health, but he was supposed to be suffering from rheumatism, and the hope was indulged that he would soon be well.

Two months ago he was taken to Terre Haute, where he has been staying ever since, and his friends have at last learned the truth regarding his condition.

When he arrived at Terre Haute he was in a pitiable mental condition and has since grown steadily worse.

He has a room at the Terre Haute Hotel, and has not been seen outside of it since he reached that city some two months ago.

He is under the charge of a nurse, who cares for him constantly, and his meals are served in the rooms, where no one is permitted to see him.

A friend of the Senator who visited Terre Haute Friday said that he is as helpless as a child, being totally unable to do anything for himself, and that he is slowly breathing out his life.

SILVER MAN TRIES TO DIE.

Throws Himself in Front of a Train—A Narrow Escape.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 15.—William Franklin, a wholesale fish dealer, of this city, who has been despondent since election, tried last night to kill himself.

He had been an ardent supporter of Bryan, and seemed to feel that the victory of McKinley meant ruin for him.

He went to the Erie Railroad tracks last evening and lay down on the rails in front of the 8 o'clock train from New-York. He was pulled from the track when the train was within a yard of him.

PUNISHED FOR BOLTING.

Sound-Money Democrats Turned Out of an Omaha Club.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the Jacksonian Club, the leading local Democratic organization, held last night, nine honorary members, including ex-Congressman McShane, were dropped from the membership list for open and active opposition to Bryan and Sewall.

Formal charges were preferred against forty other members for the same offense.

The pictures of John G. Carlisle, J. Sterling Morton, and George E. Pritchett were removed from the walls of the clubrooms.

Says Colorado Will Change Her View.

CANTON, Nov. 15.—Major McKinley has a letter from Senator Wolcott of Colorado, in which the Senator says:

"I cannot but believe that the time will come when our people will realize that the prosperity of the whole country and the advancement of the interests of Colorado as well, lay only in your election, for on other questions they are intelligent and conservative. We are all rejoiced that the wisdom and patriotism of other States so triumphantly elected you."

The Rev. Daniel O. Ferris Dead.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Daniel O. Ferris was prostrated in his pulpit at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church this evening, and died of heart disease while being carried home. He was one of best-known Methodist clergymen in New-England. He came here from Wakefield, Mass. He was sixty years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair.

An area of high pressure central on the South Atlantic coast extends north to the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure is relatively low from the lake region west to the North Pacific coast, but with no storm centre. The barometer has risen in the upper lake region and fallen on the north Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is high in all districts east of the Mississippi River. Light rain or snow has fallen in the upper lake region and in the northern portion of North Dakota and Montana. Fair weather has prevailed in all the other districts. The weather will continue fair Monday, except in Northern New-England, the upper lake region, and the upper Missouri Valley, where occasional snows may occur.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	43	34	36
6 A. M.	46	33	38
9 A. M.	45	37	40
12 M.	47	45	46
4 P. M.	48	49	49
6 P. M.	48	50	48
9 P. M.	46	46	47
12 P. M.	45	45	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43¾
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1895	48
Corresponding date last twenty years	46

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 3.

THE DEFENSE OF BISMARCK

IT IS AN APOLOGY RATHER THAN AN EXPLANATION.

His Revelations Regarding the Russo-German Treaty to be Discussed in the Reichstag To-day.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Public interest has been greatly excited over the promised interpellation of the Centrist leaders in the Reichstag to-morrow, demanding that the Government disclose the nature of the Russo-German neutrality treaty, the existence of which, from 1884 to 1890, was revealed in Prince Bismarck's recent articles in his personal organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, and an explanation why the agreement was allowed to lapse. Applications for admission to the galleries have been enormously in excess of the capacity of the space devoted to visitors, and a full attendance of members of the Reichstag is also assured.

It was given out late last evening, however, that it is not the intention of the Centrist leaders to press the debate upon the interpellation concerning the revelations of Prince Bismarck to the extent of embarrassing the Government, but it is nevertheless certain that the debate will be a very spirited one, and likely to lead to sharp exchanges of personalities. It is also understood that Count Herbert Bismarck, who, it has been suggested, was responsible to a great degree for the publication of the revelations—though nobody now believes that he was—will take part in the discussion of the Centrist motion.

An article in the Hamburger Nachrichten indicates that the line of the ex-Chancellor's defense of his course in making the disclosures will be that it was in the interests of the country, which ought to learn the motives which actuated the late Chancellor Count von Caprivi in severing the bond between Russia and Germany which existed from 1884 to 1890. If the Government is able to explain this action on the part of Prince Bismarck's successor to the Chancellorship, the Nachrichten says, it will be a very easy matter to tranquillize Germany by showing in what way German relations with the other foreign powers made a Russian alliance unacceptable. This line of argument, however, does not meet the charge that the ex-Chancellor committed a breach of the law in disclosing State secrets, and is rather of the character of an insufficient apology for his course, an apology which only out of deference to the great name of Prince Bismarck can possibly be accepted.

Prince Bismarck's persistent attacks upon his successors and the Crown as well are supposed to be based upon the presumed leaning of the Kaiser toward England, and have a distinct connection with the ex-Chancellor's old feud with the Empress Frederick, to whose influence he has attributed the thwarting of his Russo-German policy. Nobody suspects the Prince of being actuated by other than patriotic motives, but his bias for his personal opinions has always made him intolerant of opposition. A majority of the press of all shades, while discussing the matter from their respective political points of view, are rather sympathetic with the old Chancellor than otherwise.

PEACE AGAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

The Treaty Signed with Italy and Its Conditions.

ROME, Nov. 15.—It is officially stated that King Humbert has received a telegram from Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia, stating that a treaty of peace between Abyssinia and Italy was signed on Oct. 26.

The new convention abrogates the Uccialli Treaty, by the terms of which Italy claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia, and recognizes the complete independence of Ethiopia. Menelik declares free all the Italians taken prisoners by the Abyssinians during the recent campaign, but Italy will have to indemnify him for their support while in captivity.

Major Nerazzi, the special envoy sent to Menelik by Gen. Baldissera, Governor of Erythrea and Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in that colony, signed the treaty on behalf of Italy.

SWINDLING FOREIGN HOTELS.

Work Abroad of an Alleged Courier of the Vanderbilts.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—A swindler, pretending to be a courier of the Vanderbilts of New-York, has been conducting operations in Bremen and other ports with considerable success.

His method is to engage rooms at the leading hotels for "Mr. Vanderbilt and party," who are to arrive on a certain steamer. He secures the best apartments in the establishment, and draws up and signs an agreement for any sum that may be demanded, after which he borrows what he can from the landlord on the pretext of being temporarily embarrassed, owing to the delay of his remittances, or for some other reason, and disappears.

The Philippine Islands Revolt.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Imparcial, from Hongkong, states that the report from Manila, that the Spaniards had won a brilliant victory over the insurgents at Novaleta, the latter losing 400 killed, was incorrect. The truth is that the Spaniards attacked the rebel positions at Novaleta on Nov. 8, but could not carry them, the rebels being strongly fortified. Another attack was made on Nov. 11, when the Spaniards were repulsed with a loss of 200 men.

Death of a Nassau Merchant.

NASSAU, New-Providence, Nov. 10.—W. R. Pyfrom, the oldest and largest sponge merchant in this colony, died yesterday, suddenly, of congestion of the brain. He was a native of the Bahamas, and owned a fleet of vessels numbering about sixty. He was well known in New-York and Baltimore, where he had had business connections for many years.

The Duchess Decazes Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Morning Post has a dispatch from Paris announcing the death of the Duchess Decazes, formerly Isabelle Blanche Singer, daughter of the late Merritt Singer of New-York.

Killed in a Football Game.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 15.—In the football game here yesterday, T. L. Serf, quarter back of Doane College, was so injured that he died without regaining consciousness.

WON BY THE PRIZE HORSES

PROFITS OF EXHIBITORS AT THE GARDEN SHOW.

Charles F. Bates's Firm Heads the List of Money Gainers—The Messrs. Hamlin a Good Second—Profits of the Show.

During the week of the Horse Show, which closed Saturday night, 112 of the exhibitors received cash prizes, the money divided aggregating $34,092, which includes the four produce prizes, but does not account for the value of the Hackney Society Challenge Cup, in which F. C. Stevens's Clifton II., who won it this year, has only a proprietary interest, as the cup has to be won two years in succession before it becomes the property of the winner.

In all, 110 first prizes—including one special and eleven championships—were awarded. In one class for jumpers all prizes were withheld, as none of the competitors made a good enough showing to warrant giving them any money. First and second prizes were both withheld in one of the pony classes, and none was awarded in the class for Morgan horses, as there was but one entry, and he was not deemed worthy of a prize of any sort.

Four of the classes, those for heavy draught stallions, the two polo pony classes and that designed for an artillery competition, received no entries, and the $815 set aside for these classes remained in the association's treasury. So, too, did $175 offered for Morgan stallions, $350 set aside for performance of jumpers over high fences, $150 in the class of pairs of ponies in harness, in which no first or second prizes were awarded, and $730 in second and third prizes, for which there were no competitors or in which the performances or conformation of the entries was so poor as to warrant the withholding of awards.

The 112 exhibitors who received money prizes and the amount each won are given in the appended table. The list is headed by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company, of which Charles F. Bates is President, and all of which was won in the classes for harness and carriage horses. All but $350—won by Cogent—of the $2,591 won by the Messrs. Hamlin was in the breeding classes for trotters. E. H. Harriman also won all to his credit in the trotting-breeding classes.

The results of the competition in detail are as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Value.
N. Y. Coach Horse & Cob Co.	8	9	6	$2,680
C. J. & Harry Hamlin	8	1	4	2,591
Fred C. Stevens	9	2	..	2,300
E. H. Harriman	5	1	..	1,911
A. J. Cassatt	4	3	..	1,644
O. H. P. Belmont	4	2	4	1,230
Frederick C. Brown	1	3	2	993
Louis W. Wormser	4	1	2	920
M. W. Dunham	2	3	3	885
Adam Beck	3	1	2	810
Charles M. Reid	4	..	..	750
Mrs. S. S. Howland	2	3	..	750
John S. Bratton	3	2	1	715
George Green	5	2	2	680
H. G. & R. Cheney	1	3	3	561
W. M. Healy	3	..	..	550
B. W. Ford	..	3	1	450
Harlan C. Smith	3	..	..	425
E. M. Barton	1	2	..	400
S. D. & L. W. Riddle	2	..	..	389
T. H. Rundle	1	1	..	385
C. L. Railey	2	..	1	375
W. Stanton Elliott	2	..	1	375
W. Gould Brokaw	1	..	3	375
G. B. Hulme	..	2	3	335
Clarence J. Gerkin	2	2	..	305
A. A. Honner	1	..	..	309
H. N. Bain	..	1	2	314
William H. Clark	1	..	1	285
Meadowbrook Farm	1	1	..	275
S. S. Howland	..	2	1	275
E. W. Twaddell	1	2	..	260
Hillhurst Farm	1	1	1	255
John Fairfax	1	1	..	250
Robert L. Stevens	1	..	1	250
Rensselaer Watson	..	1	..	225
Thomas L. Watt	2	1	2	235
Miss Pomeroy	1	..	1	235
Braytor Ives	1	1	..	225
D. H. Wetherbee	1	..	..	200
Thos. Hitchcock, Jr.	1	..	..	200
J. W. & H. V. Colt, Jr.	2	..	..	200
James Frawley	1	..	..	200
John J. Doolady	1	..	..	200
John Arthur	2	..	..	200
J. Don Cameron	1	2	..	195
Miss C. Adelaide Doremus	..	1	..	185
Marion Story	2	..	..	180
James W. Cooke	..	2	..	175
P. F. Collier	1	1	..	175
William Pollock	1	2	..	160
Samuel Russell, Jr.	1	..	..	150
Mrs. J. A. Goldsmith	1	..	..	150
Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne	1	..	..	150
Thomas M. Hilliard	1	..	..	150
A. T. Kemp	1	..	..	125
William G. Leland	..	1	..	125
W. M. V. Hoffman	1	..	..	100
The Siegel-Cooper Co.	1	..	..	100
Herman Heemsoth	..	1	..	100
Frank A. Baldwin	..	1	..	100
W. S. Hobart	..	1	..	100
Henry Fairfax	1	..	..	100
F. R. & T. Hitchcock, Jr.	..	1	..	100
Estate of A. B. Darling	..	1	..	100
Edward Willetts	..	..	1	100
A. J. Nutting	..	1	..	80
John Jacob Astor	1	..	..	75
Miss Bird	..	1	..	75
Mrs. H. N. Bain	..	1	..	75
Frank D. Beard	..	..	1	75
William N. Burgess	..	1	..	75
J. H. Shults, Jr.	..	1	..	75
W. A. McGibbon	..	1	..	75
W. A. Jamison	..	1	..	75
C. E. Myrick	..	1	..	75
J. T. Peters	..	1	..	75
C. J. Tielenius	..	1	..	75
C. E. Foster	..	..	2	60
Thomas L. Watt, Jr.	..	1	..	60
Dr. Frederick Dennis	..	1	..	60
Frank Ferguson	..	1	..	60
E. D. Morgan	..	1	..	50
G. M. Stumpf	..	1	..	50
William Donovan	1	..	..	50
James T. Hyde	1	..	..	50
A. B. Gray	..	1	..	50
J. Dickman Brown	..	1	..	50
Bryce Allen	..	1	..	50
Sidney D. Ripley	..	1	..	50
Charles A. Baudouine	..	1	..	50
Daniel Donnelly	1	..	..	50
Michael Vogt	..	1	..	50
John Hoey	..	1	..	50
Mason Stable Co.	1	..	..	40
Horace N. Crossley	..	1	..	35
Mrs. Camille Weldenfeld	..	1	..	35
W. M. D. de Feyster	..	1	..	35
A. B. Maclay	..	1	..	35
W. A. Copp	..	1	..	35
Edward Knierlem	..	1	..	35
Charles B. Bassett	..	1	..	35
Mrs. R. F. Carman	..	1	..	25
C. Heckman & Son	..	1	..	25
Master Wm. Zeigler	..	1	..	25
Charles Lanier	..	1	..	25
John Connor	..	1	..	20
Miss Beatrice Mills	..	1	..	20
James Leahy	..	1	..	10
Patrick McGown	..	1	..	10
Total	110	94	85	$34,092

Fred C. Stevens led the hackney breeders, with nine firsts and two seconds, besides a mortgage on the American Hackney Society's Challenge Cup. A. J. Cassatt was a close second in this class, which won all his money for him, as he did not show in the thoroughbred or harness-horse classes. O. H. P. Belmont won his $1,230 with his harness horses, with Louis W. Wormser a good second, these two leading all the gentlemen exhibitors, though neither drove in any of the competitions.

In the jumping classes, Adam Beck led the field, with $810 to his credit, Mrs. S. S. Howland being a close second, with $750, and had Ladybird been in fit condition early in the week, she would probably have headed the list. Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn., swept the boards in the roadster classes, something that will please him very greatly, as Col. Kip has heretofore been able to defeat all competitors. This year he was not an exhibitor.

Nearly all the horses, which are to return to their owners' stables, were removed Saturday night and yesterday morning from the Garden to make room for the horses which are to be sold at auction there during the week. A noticeable fact in connection with the show is that there was practically no sickness in the Garden during the week, and that but one of the horses, Mrs. F. D. Beard's jumper, Perfection, sustained any injury.

The attendance during the week aggregated nearly 63,000, that of Monday, when but 9,200 people visited the Garden, being the lightest of the week. The income was materially increased by the money received for entries, for rent of boxes and stalls for the horses, for programme and other "privileges," and for premiums on the boxes, all going to swell the total receipts, so that it was roughly estimated yesterday that the association will net a profit of about $75,000. This is considerably less than the profit of last year, but the expenses have been materially increased.

It is understood that the Madison Square Garden Association receives one-half the total gate receipts as its rental for the show, which makes Horse Show week the most profitable one of the year for the Garden people. This rental is because of the original offer of the Horse Show Association to pay this liberal rental in order to secure the construction of the Garden. Last year's show, it was stated unofficially, netted the association $90,000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

YALE HARD AT WORK.

Preparing for the Football Game with Princeton.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—The football game yesterday between Yale and the New-Jersey Athletic Association team served a double purpose. It showed the effect of the coaching the Yale team had received during the week, and also showed how the team could play in the absence of Hinkey. The work of coaches has relieved Capt. Murphy of much responsibility for training the team, and his playing has improved materially. Coaches Walter Camp, "Billy" Bull, Ray Tompkins, Vance McCormick, Harry Beecher, "Brink" Thorne, "Josh" Hartwell, Wyllys Terry, and Dr. Corwin watched the game yesterday, McCormick and Hartwell doing most of the coaching. The team has improved rapidly the last six days.

Hinkey has recovered and will be on the field possibly to-morrow. This has been his hardest season. It is thought his rest on account of sickness will not interfere with his playing. His presence in the Princeton game will do much toward helping Yale win.

It is still doubtful who will play behind the line. This post is giving the coaches much trouble. They have tried Fincke at quarter, with Mills, and played Hine behind the line. Again, Ely has been placed at quarter and Fincke at full back, with Hine, Benjamin, and Mills taking trials at half back. All this has been done on account of the uncertainty about Hinkey. Should Hinkey play, Fincke would be seen at quarter, and Benjamin and Mills probably would begin the game as half backs. The race between Benjamin, Mills, Connor, and Hine is very close. The probability is that all may be used.

The make-up of the line practically has been decided upon: Bass, left end; Rodgers, left tackle; Murray, left guard; Chamberlin, centre; Chadwick, right guard; Murphy, right tackle; Hazen, right end. The substitutes are: Connor and Hall, end; Alport, tackle; McFarland, centre or guard.

Comparing weights of teams it will be found that Princeton is heavier than Yale. Yale's centre, Chamberlin, is very light for his position, but makes up for it by strength. He is a good runner, often getting down field on a kick as soon as the ends. He has made several touchdowns, getting the ball on fumbles.

Five more days remain for hard practice. It is doubtful if more than four will be used. The next three days' work will consist of practice of half an hour a day against scrubs, and one hour practicing signals.

The team has taken the usual end-of-the-season "brace," and its playing has been strong, and for most part satisfactory. The next few days will decide some important points for Yale. Should Hinkey return, work must begin with him in his new position at full back.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR WEFERS

He Sprints 100 Yards in an Armory in 10 Seconds.

The remarkable sprinting of Bernard J. Wefers, the record holder, in the 100-yard dash at the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association's annual games, held Saturday evening in the armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, was a feature that was loudly applauded. The great runner's time—10 seconds—beats the best previous board floor record by two-fifths of a second.

The two-mile bicycle race created great enthusiasm. It was won in a hard-fought finish by Mosher of the Riverside Wheelmen. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Bernard J. Wefers, New-York A. C., (scratch,) first; William Moffett, Clipper A. C., (8 yards,) second; T. A. Denham, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open Only to Members of the Thirteenth Regiment.—E. D. Plate, Company I, (scratch,) first; C. S. Tate, Company E, (1 yard,) second; E. J. Scheidecker, Company A, (scratch,) third. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Run, for Novices.—Louis Frank, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., first; R. Sanford, Polytechnic Preparatory School, second; William P. Ward, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:11 3-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap, (open only to members of the Thirteenth Regiment, in heavy marching order.)—Private E. F. Meyer, Company E, (25 seconds,) first; Sergt. William Donaghy, Company E, (scratch,) second. Time—10:02 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—W. E. Mosher, Riverside Wheelmen, (150 yards,) first; F. J. Kirsch, Bushwick Wheelmen, (140 yards,) second; Ernest Steck, Riverside Wheelmen, (160 yards,) third. Time—4:55 2-5.

Press Wheelmen's Smoker.

The Press Wheelmen held its second smoker of the season on Saturday night at the clubrooms, 5 New Chambers Street. An excellent programme was rendered. The chief features of the concert were the Knickerbocker Quartet, composed of Messrs. Pelzer, West, Martin, and Austin, from Francis Wilson's theatrical company; the Royal Quartet, including Messrs. Lynch, Ward, Petzoldt, and McKean. "The Palms," sung by Mr. Pelzer, and "The Sexton," by Mr. Austin, were sung with more than ordinary ability, and both were vociferously applauded. A monologue also was given by Mr. Samuel Chadwick of "Half a King" company, who sang "The Anchor's Weighed," with good effect. Mr. George Paxton, who is well known among the Press Wheelmen, sang "The Handicap" and "The Baggage Car Ahead." Messrs. John Sheehan, Keogh, and Keith also entertained.

They Rode on High Wheels.

Forty-five members of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen made a novel appearance on the Coney Island Cycle Path yesterday. They resurrected their high wheels of nearly a decade ago, and on them rode to the sea and back again. Hundreds of riders followed them, making a procession that prompted everybody on the Ocean Boulevard to stop and look. Arriving at the foot of the path the old machines were piled high while their owners rested. Capt. George H. Greenia led the run.

Associated Cyclers' Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the delegates to the councils of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held in Brooklyn to-night, at the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place. This will be the first session of the delegates since the discussions over the Glenmore Avenue celebration, followed by the withdrawal of the Pequod Club. Three clubs will be proposed for membership—the Long Island Wheelmen, Whirling Dervishes, and the Twenty-second Regiment Wheeling Section.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The annual dinner of the Long Island Wheelmen will be enjoyed at the Clarendon, in Brooklyn, Saturday evening.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will have another euchre party in their Grant Square clubhouse, Tuesday evening.

—The friends of A. H. Angell, President of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, feel confident of his re-election at the annual meeting of the organization to-morrow evening. The meeting will be held in the Johnston Building.

—"Joe" Cacavajo of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn will, on Saturday, try for the five-mile State road record, now held by Relyea of the Kings County Wheelmen. He will make the effort over the Millburn-Hempstead course, the same on which the record was made.

—The latest addition to Brooklyn's long list of wheeling organizations is the Carleton Cycle Club, of which Charles Wanner is President. Some of the members are Dr. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roeder, Mrs. Lake, Miss Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sonne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones, Frederick B. Horn, John Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. James Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy, Rudolph Jacobs, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyer and Miss Hyer. The officers in addition to President Wanner are: Vice President—Dr. Cooper; Secretary—Harry Levy; Treasurer—Rudolph Jacobs; Captain—F. B. Horn; First Lieutenant—Michael Reilly; Second Lieutenant—James Farnsworth; Color Bearer—John Farnsworth; Bugler—H. Hyer.

Sporting News in Brief.

The recently incorporated Montauk Athletic Club will give the first of a series of boxing contests in its arena at Corona, L. I., on Dec. 7. One of the star bouts on that evening will be a set-to between "Sam" Tonkins of Astoria and "Tom" Moriarty of Holyoke. They will box ten rounds at 126 pounds.

SANITY OF MRS. SCROBISS.

Question Raised by an Agent of the Gerry Society.

Mrs. Emma Scrobiss, a seamstress, living at 611 East Sixth Street, was called upon by Jacob Deubert, agent for the Gerry society, yesterday, who said he had authority to take charge of her daughter, Alfreda, fifteen years old. Mrs. Scrobiss became so violent that Deubert called in two policemen, and a patrol wagon had to be summoned to take the woman to the Union Market Station. There Deubert charged the woman with insanity, and she was taken in an ambulance to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. The daughter was taken charge of by the Gerry society.

Deubert said Mrs. Scrobiss was viciously and violently insane. Her husband had left her because of her attempt, eight years ago, in Buffalo, to poison him. A brother whose address and full name of Deubert did not know, had caused her to be committed to the Flatbush Insane Asylum, in 1893. Deubert did not know how she had obtained her liberty. The Gerry society a few days ago received a letter from a neighbor of Mrs. Scrobiss, saying it was dangerous to allow her to have possession of the daughter. At Bellevue Hospital last night no official examination as to the woman's condition had been made. It was the impression there that while hysterical on account of the excitement attending the affair, she is not insane.

BROOKLYN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Ex-Mayor Schieren Addresses St. Matthew's E. L. Congregation.

The dedication services of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sixth Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and a large audience filled the building to its utmost capacity. The Rev. Dr. W. E. Main, the pastor, presided, and was assisted by a number of visiting clergy. Addresses were made by the Rev. Isaac K. Funk of Brooklyn, the Rev. A. Stewart Hartman of Baltmore, the Rev. Samuel B. Barnitz of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Rev. Emil Roth of Brooklyn. Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, also made a short address.

At the morning service $4,575 was contributed, and this sum was increased to $7,787 by the generosity of ex-Mayor Schieren, who offered to give 50 cents for every other dollar contributed. Several thousand dollars more were raised at the afternoon services. The consecration of the church followed the offertory, the edifice being formally presented to the pastor by J. Fred Hildebrand, President of the Board of Trustees, in behalf of himself and his colleagues on the board.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Pasfield Soap Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—George R. Pasfield, B. S. Acker, C. J. Pasfield of Brooklyn, and others.

—The Buffalo Portrait and Frame Company of Buffalo; capital, $2,000. Directors—O. A. Burtener, Theodore Chabot, and Margaret Chabot of Buffalo.

—J. W. Pratt & Son of New-York City, to conduct a printing, publishing, and stationery business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Sarah A. Pratt, John H. Cahill, and Edward J. Smith of New-York City.

—The Valley Hall Company of Scottsville, Monroe County, to erect a hall for meetings and other purposes; capital, $700. Directors—William Rafferty, Edward S. Brown, B. D. Cargill of Scottsville, and others.

—The Eclipse Wall Plaster Company of Syracuse, to manufacture patent wall plaster; capital, $25,000. Directors—Lewis N. Ostrander, Leonard Bunzey of Syracuse, and John S. Robinson of Skaneateles Falls.

—Beligardt & Meehan Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in high-grade confectionery and grocers' specialties; capital, $5,000. Directors—George Beligardt of Unionville, Henry J. Meehan, and Cornelius Morrison of New-York City.

—The German-American Tile Company of New-York City, to manufacture tiles, tiling bricks and blocks, and asphalt plates by the Roentis and Luebes tiling machines; capital, $5,000. Directors—John D. Crimmins, Jr., Emil Frank, and Maurice D. Barry of New-York City.

—The National Contracting Company of New-York City, to lay asphalt and brick pavements and do all kinds of public and private work; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. L. Barber, F. V. Greene, C. K. Robinson of New-York City; J. J. Albright, J. N. Field, Edward Hayes of Buffalo; G. W. Elkins, E. B. Warren, and G. D. Widener of Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 15.—The new Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, at Vernon Depot, was dedicated this forenoon by Bishop Tierney of Hartford. Father McGuirk of Hartford delivered the dedication sermon.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—The body of Anthony Wolfelt was found in the river to-day. It is believed he was murdered. He disappeared Nov. 8, and that night he had a quarrel with Petri Polenski. Polenski is under arrest on suspicion that he is the murderer.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 15.—An epidemic of diphtheria is threatened in a number of localities in Northern Indiana. The entire Tomlinson family, living near New-Carlisle, six in number, has been wiped out by the malady. Four children in one family at Auburn have died, and general alarm prevails in the stricken district.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—The house of Frank Konjo, a Pole, a mile outside the city limits, was wrecked by the explosion of two sticks of dynamite last night and three persons were seriously injured, two of them possibly fatally. The explosion evidently was the result of a deliberate plot to murder Konjo and his family.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—A warrant was issued yesterday for Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, at the instance of Judge James Schoonmaker, charging criminal libel. The publication upon which the charge is made appeared in Truth, a weekly paper edited and published by Miss Taylor, Oct. 13, just prior to the Republican County Convention.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, cooler in the northern portion, southwest winds, becoming variable. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair in the southern portion, partly cloudy, and possibly light snow in the northern portion, cooler in the northern portion, southerly winds, becoming westerly. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, brisk southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, slowly rising temperature, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, southeast winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except possibly showers near the coast, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, IOWA, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, southerly winds.

LOWER MICHIGAN, fair in the southern portion, snow in the northern portion, cooler in the northern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow, cooler, variable winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, with showers or snow, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, light snow, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, probably occasional light snow, colder, variable winds, becoming northerly. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, colder, westerly winds, becoming northerly. MONTANA, probably snow, colder, northerly winds.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, FENDERS, ANDIRONS AND FIRE SETS, COAL VASES AND SCUTTLES.

HEARTH BRUSHES AND BROOMS, FIRE SCREENS, ETC., ETC.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d St.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

JEWISH WOMEN CONVENED

GATHERING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THAT FAITH.

Delegates Welcomed by Mrs. Hannah G. Salomon, President of the Council—She Declares that Judaism Is a Necessity.

The first convention of the National Council of Jewish Women was opened last evening in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and will be continued until Friday.

The afternoon was devoted to preliminaries, and delegates from most of the large cities of the country were registered. Among them were:

Albany—Miss Bessie Myers, Mrs. Albert Hessberg; Atlanta—Mrs. Julius M. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph Hirsch; Baltimore—Miss Rose Sommerfeld, Mrs. J. I. Cohen; Bradford—Mrs. Jennie C. Galland, Mrs. Jennie Harris; Buffalo—Miss Elizabeth Hirschfield, Mrs. Julius Altman; Chicago—Mrs. C. Witkowsky, Mrs. Max Leopold; Cincinnati—Miss Hannah Marks, Mrs. Louise Mannheimer; Cleveland—Mrs. M. B. Schwab, Mrs. Sol Moses; Allegheny—Miss Nora Amberg, Mrs. P. Hamburger; Denver—Mrs. M. C. Benjamin, Mrs. Edward Pisko; Des Moines—Mrs. H. Riegelman, Mrs. W. Joseph; Detroit—Mrs. J. H. Friedman; Kansas City—Mrs. C. D. Axman, Mrs. I. Grif; Lincoln—Miss Anna Mayer; Marion, Ind.—Mrs. Etta L. Nussbaum; Memphis—Mrs. Eugene Lehman, Mrs. Albert Miller; Milwaukee—Mrs. S. Levy, Miss Jennie F. Mahler; Montreal—Mrs. J. S. Leo, Mrs. Meldola de Sola; Newark—Mrs. Hattie Spier Weinberg, Mrs. Helen Gratta; Oil City—Rachel F. Lowentritt; Peoria—Ida J. Frazer, Minnie G. Greenhut; Philadelphia—Miss Laura Mordecai, Miss Gertrude Berg; Quincy—Mrs. Jonas Mayer; Rochester—Miss Rose Landsberg; Savannah—Mrs. F. Joseph, Mrs. I. P. Mendes; St. Louis—Mrs. H. Jacobson, Miss B. Sale; Washington—Miss Lillie Cohen, Miss Hetty Abraham; Youngstown—Mrs. C. Theobald, Mrs. Leo Guthman; Syracuse—Mrs. Pauline Elsner, Marilla G. Guttman.

A Woman Rabbi.

Conspicuous among the attendants at the convention is Miss Rachel Frank of California, the only woman rabbi, who is famous as the "inspired prophet" of the Jews on the Pacific coast. She has been connected with the National Council of Jewish Women since its foundation, and has delivered many lectures for the advancement of its objects.

Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of this city, President of the council, was in charge of last night's meeting, which was devoted to addresses of welcome. With her on the platform were the Vice President, Mrs. Emanuel Mandel; the Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. J. Wolf; the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sadie American; the Treasurer, Mrs. J. Harry Selz; Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. A. Kohut, President of the local section; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, President of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Vice Presidents of the National Council of Jewish Women. Among the invited guests were:

The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Jacob Mack, Dr. S. Weir, Dr J. B. Merrill, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, James B. Reynolds, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Thomas H. Kelly, Miss Marion Houston, Miss Kate Bond, Dr. Stephen Smith, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the Rev. and Mrs. Spencer S. Roche, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, Miss Josephine Lazarus, Miss McDowell, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, Prof. H. R. A. Seligman, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Joseph Jacobs, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Judge Myer Sulzberger, Dr. Blaustein, N. S. Rosenau, Mrs. Ollesheim, Miss Ella Jacobs, Jacob A. Riis, Mrs. R. Shainwald, and Mrs. J. F. Taplay.

Organization Needed.

Five-minute greetings were made as follows: For the National Council of Women, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson; General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin; Treue Schwestern, Mrs. E. Sander; Jewish Chautauqua, Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia; Jewish Historical Society, Oscar S. Straus; Jewish Publication Society, Dr. H. M. Leipziger.

Mrs. Solomon, President of the council, responded. She expressed her thanks to the delegates and officers for their work, and spoke of the need of a more perfect organization.

"Our programme," she said, "provides for the study of Jewish history and literature and the best methods of philanthropy, to be pursued in small circles. We insisted upon the study of both branches of our work in order to widen the field for those who have been pursuing one or the other. We encourage our sections to undertake such practical work as their cities seem to require. We also provide that quarterly meetings be held at such time when wage workers can attend, thus ministering to the needs of our minorities.

"We realized from the first that a Jewish National organization had but two purposes for existence—religion and philanthropy—in this land of liberty, where the most sacred duty in the life of man should be the day on which he receives his right of citizenship. For the laws of the Jews were civic laws. Jewish virtue was inseparable from civic virtue. All the laws that were binding upon the citizens were religious laws. Would that we Jewish women might ring the paean of religious liberty to all wherever they dwell—the right of citizenship to all who observe the laws! At our congress a minor tone resounded for the affliction of our co-religionists in Russia. The only answer to our prayers was a mournful echo of our own helplessness; and to-night our hearts go out to our fellow-beings in Armenia. Would we know the details of it all, let us read our own history, where torture, famine, and cold track with dead bodies our pilgrimage through the centuries. Let us hope for a time when the pure robe of religion will no more be trailed in the dust to cover national sins, greed, and ambition.

"And we, drops of blood from one great artery, who have come from distant homes, leaving the best of what the world holds for us, why have we come? What is our purpose? What can we hope to accomplish? We are here to pledge our faith in the old tradition that women, the mothers of Israel, must light the Sabbath lamp, symbolic of the perpetual light of Torah; to keep that light burning brightly, for when it is extinguished, darkness must fall. We are here to affirm that for us there is no sign spelling the fate of our faith is assimilation or absorption.

"Our ancestors, praying through the ages for the time of Messiah, when all nations shall be one, and God's name shall be one, could see in these days no sign of realization of their glorious visions—scarcely more than a faint glimmering of universal tolerance; and we, living not in the past, but obedient to the obligations which it imposes—no withered stems of decaying roots, but glowing with health and the life-blood of the present, trusting in the absolute wisdom and absolute justice—believe that there is yet a mission and purpose for Judaism. We do not admit that any religion has abrogated the necessity for Judaism in the world, nor has any taught a greater love of truer justice—a fuller mercy.

"We are here to proclaim our conviction that Judaism is needed in the world. For religion is the expression and evolution of the most divine thought that has ever burst into consciousness in the mind of man, revealing the soul at one with the soul of the universe, and in our Judaism are concentrated the greatest ethical and religious thoughts of a greater number of God-intoxicated souls than have given birth to any other creed. In the grand symphony of faiths rising from the hearts of men, with its tones of trust in the power of star and stone, swelled by the sounds of helplessness without Mediatorship must be heard in 'perfect diapason' the fearless note that face to face may we know the Creator—the God whose Oneness is the theme for the swan song of the Jew."

The sessions will be resumed this afternoon.

Temple Ahawath Chesed's Jubilee.

Yesterday was Sunday school day at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Temple Ahawath Chesed, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street. About 300 children marched in, the girls dressed in white, and they occupied most of the platform, and the front side seats. Mrs. B. Leerburger, President of the Ahawath Chesed Sisterhood, delivered an address. The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of Harlem spoke. Another address was made by Mrs. Ignatz Stein, President of Noshim Zidkonioth, and then all the children joined in singing a jubilee song to the tune of "America." The Rev. Dr. Davidson offered the closing prayer and pronounced the benediction.

How the Lungs Are Now Cured.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

(Notes from Dr. Hunter's Lectures.)

There are people who can be made believe that consumption, the most dreaded disease known to man and the hardest to cure known to medical science, will get well spontaneously if they only go South and breathe the air that is filtered through the malarious swamps and lagoons of Florida, or North, or West, to the thin air of the Adirondacks or Colorado, where the diseased lungs and weakened heart are strained and forced to labor beyond their strength. But they cannot see or understand that breathing a healing medicated air adapted to their condition and applied under careful medical supervision is a thousand times more likely to succeed. They are so peculiarly constituted mentally that true science is powerless to save them, as even science can do no more than appeal to the common sense of those who possess it.

So long as the germs that cause consumption remain in the lungs and retain their vitality, the disease goes on. They can only be reached and destroyed by antiseptic germicides brought into direct contact with them in the lungs. The specific germicides must enter into the composition of the air breathed. This is the particular feature of my treatment in which it differs from all others. That it is successful is attested by thousands of patients who have been and are now being cured by it.

The following letters speak volumes:

O. H. Saunders, Fort Gains, Geo., Nov. 5th, '96.—"I have been improving ever since I began your treatment and am greatly benefited. Have gained in flesh and strength. It is the most wonderful treatment I ever heard of. I pray the Lord to bless you in your good work."

Mrs. S. M. Carlisle, Tyson, Vt., Mar. 9th, '96.—"The doctor that examined my lungs last July and said I could not live, examined them again last week, and told me my right lung was perfectly sound and the left very much better than he ever thought it was possible to be. My improvement in health and strength is very great."

Richard A. Peck, Hopkinsville, Ky., May 6th, '96.—"All changes since last report have been favorable. I now weigh 144 pounds, which is 12 pounds above my former weight, eat more at a meal than I used to do at two. Expectorate very little, do not cough all night, and only two or three hacks in the morning. I am in better health and look better in face than I have done in years. My sister-in-law said last night I looked like I had been born again. The Rev. Mr. Pourse met me on the street the other day and said: 'Brother Peck, I hear you are taking Dr. Hunter's treatment. A sister of mine was a well developed case of consumption and was cured by Dr. Hunter's inhalations more than thirty years ago. She is over seventy and still living.' You have my sincere gratitude, and when the last trump shall sound I want to meet you beyond the river."

Lena V. Isham, 809 North 5th Street, Richmond, Va., October 10th, 1896.—"I feel greatly improved since I commenced taking your remedies. I have gained 10 lbs., and will take great pleasure in recommending your treatment to any one who has weak lungs."

Mrs. C. C. Hawkins, Hamburg, Erie County, N. Y., October 8th, 1896.—"I write to let you know that I am not dead but living, and in better health than I have had in years. I ceased the treatment when my medicine gave out because I did not have the money, but the good they have done me continued, and I am the fleshiest I have been for ten years—weight, 137 lbs.; do not cough any and have a good appetite. My lungs are so strong that I feel like a new person; my friends look at me in aston

PUBLIC SCHOOL MANUAL

PROPOSED CHANGES UNDER THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Report of the Committee Creates Discussion—Transfer of Principals Not Popular—The Grades of Teachers' Salaries.

The committee appointed by the Board of Education to revise the manual for the public schools has made its report, and it is now in the hands of each Commissioner and being considered, so that when the report is taken up the board may be fully conversant with the provisions.

This report is voluminous and will be discussed with care. It is the new matter in regard to by-laws, rules, and regulations that will call for close attention. There will be plenty of chance for discussion, however, according to the Commissioners, and each measure will be taken up item by item.

The revision of the by-laws is according to what is known as the Compromise bill. Senator Pavey introduced a measure regarding the public schools in the Legislature, and so did Tammany. The result was that a compromise measure was adopted.

Now that the report has been made, it has naturally created considerable talk among teachers. There are some provisions that are not popular and others that meet with approval. In speaking of the matter yesterday, Commissioner Little of the Board of Education said that an opportunity would be given for full consideration, and that the report would not be adopted till it had been thoroughly weighed.

One of the questions that will probably call forth discussion is the power to transfer Principals from one school to another. It is asserted against this that certain schools are noted for their high standing owing to the efficiency of the Principal. In some cases, years were spent in securing efficiency for the schools. It is added that the Principal, by long residence in a ward, has obtained a most important knowledge of the needs of the school, from being brought into acquaintanceship with parents and residents. Such knowledge, it is said, has enabled a Principal to bring about the necessary discipline and to procure the best results among the pupils under his charge.

According to the new rule, the question of attendance may cause an old Principal's removal to some other school. If the Principal has the maximum salary, but with a smaller attendance than that of other schools, he can be transferred under the proposed rules. This is considered by some teachers as likely to prove a mistake, as the Principal who works hard to build up a school to a certain high standard will have uncertain tenure of office. Identifying salaries with attendance is the point that is criticised.

The opponents of the new measure say that length of service ought to count for something, and that meritorious service ought to count for a great deal.

In regard to this question, Commissioner Little said yesterday that there was another side to the matter. In the Third Ward now, he said, there were very few scholars. The number had run down to 40 or so. In the old Third Ward schools there had been perhaps 2,000 pupils. If a Principal in that ward had accomplished much in building up the school and shown rare ability, it would be advantageous for the general school system of the city, after the number of scholars had run down so low, that he be transferred to a district where there was a much larger attendance. This was simply a suggestion, however, as the report had not come up for discussion, and he had not given it all the attention he expected to before the board takes it up.

Mr. Little believed that changes ought to be made in the teachers' salaries. Certain subordinate teachers he thought did not receive a sum that their work showed them entitled to.

According to the proposed grade of salaries in the schools, a primary teacher will begin at $432 a year. The second year it will be increased to $456 a year, and so on till the twenty-first year of service, when it will be $912. Of course, it is expected that primary teachers will be promoted. Teachers of boys' classes begin at $504, and increase in like manner each year. Teachers start at $846, and after twenty years' service pass the two-thousand-dollar mark. In the primary schools, the salaries of Principals are to be $1,500 a year for ten years, and then $1,800. In the boys' grammar schools the first ten years net at the rate of $1,752.

Under the proposed rule, no teacher will be retained who shall not, after teaching fourteen years, secure a certificate of efficiency for the first grade. This rule is based upon with favor, as a teacher who could not reach the highest grade in that time, it is believed, must be incompetent, or at least not show the progressive ability and energy necessary for a public school teacher. The teachers will, according to the report, be divided into three grades.

The question of salaries and grades, however, it is expected, will cause a good deal of talk when the report comes before the board.

A LAW STUDENT ASSAULTED.

James W. Foster Found Suffering from a Fractured Skull.

James W. Foster, a law student, was found by a policeman lying on the sidewalk at 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning near the side door leading to P. M. Brady's hotel, Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, suffering from what the physicians at Roosevelt Hospital think a fracture of the base of the skull, and very serious. Foster lived at the Benedick apartment house, on Washington Square, and came to this city from Boston five years ago. His father lives in that city, and is well to do.

According to witnesses, Foster and some companions came out of Brady's hotel in a quarrelsome mood, and finally one of the men struck Foster a hard blow and he fell to the sidewalk. When the policeman arrived Foster was bleeding from a severe wound in the back of his head.

Coroner Dubbs yesterday went to Roosevelt Hospital to take Foster's ante-mortem statement. Foster said he had no idea of dying. He said he went out with Edward O'Gorman of 73 Washington Place, and after taking several drinks remembered nothing more. Edward O'Gorman does not live at the address given, but was found afterward and taken to the hospital. There Foster said he was a friend and knew nothing of the assault.

Saloon Keeper Brady and his bartender said Foster came into his place with four other men and began quarreling. They were then ordered out of the place.

TOTTENVILLE WANTS POLICE.

Protests in Meeting Against a Mounted Force.

The residents of Tottenville, S. I., held a mass meeting on Saturday night to protest against being deprived of police protection. For many years there has been a police station and a force of men there. Last week the men were removed, and the village and its vicinity added to that section to be covered by the mounted police. Ex-Assemblyman Hibbard R. Yetman presided.

It was claimed that the substitution of the mounted police for the patrolmen did not suffice, on the ground that the horses made so much noise on the macadam roads at night that wrong-doers had warning of the approach of a policeman when the officer was a half-mile away. Resolutions of protest were adopted.

Left Destitute!

Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell scourge is, however, shorn of its thong in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

DENIED BY ATTORNEY MILES.

Story Connecting Him with Swindlers Is Not True, He Says.

First Assistant District Attorney Miles of Kings County, who was charged yesterday by a morning newspaper with certifying to the honesty of James G. Wilson, otherwise known as Abner W. Coverly, an ex-convict, and by whom, through Miles's introduction, John G. Crane of 648½ Sussex Avenue, Newark, N. J., is said to have lost $1,000, indignantly denied last night the truth of the story.

Mr. Miles also denied the truth of the statement made by J. W. Taylor, a jeweler in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who, it is alleged, charged Mr. Miles with attempting to pervert justice by delaying proceedings against Richardson, one of the Valentine gang of swindlers, arrested in Brooklyn. Mr. Miles made this explanation:

"The story is silly, and untrue. I am willing to talk about the charges that W. J. Taylor, the Fulton Street jeweler, makes, however. Taylor says that I interceded in behalf of one Richardson, a member of this gang of swindlers, who tried to buy goods from him, for $550. He intimates that Richardson was a former client of mine, and that I was instrumental in having him discharged.

"When Richardson was arrested last Summer I was away, but returned and tried the case. The check was signed by J. H. Baker & Co., the firm with whose name most of the checks were signed. Abbott, who is now wanted for forgery in connection with this swindling game, saved Richardson. He told the court that he had signed the note, as he had a right to do, as a member of the firm. After Abbott's statement the proceeding against Richardson fell through.

"The story to the effect that I am a member of this gang is as absolutely false as the rest of the accusations. The only men in this fraud who are known to me are Charles H. McLaughlin and Valentine.

"I have known McLaughlin for years, but never had any business relations with him. During Mayor Booth's administration he acted as his secretary."

Mr. Miles declared that the only time he saw Valentine was when he made his confession in District Attorney Backus's office. Mr. Miles expects to meet Mr. Taylor in the District Attorney's Office this morning.

Policeman Charged with Clubbing.

William J. Mulchay of 432 Sixth Avenue, arrested Saturday night by Policeman William E. Henry and arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct, appeared in court with his head wrapped in bandages, and said Henry had clubbed him while he stood in Mulberry Bend Park listening to the Salvation Army. Capt. Rundin of the Salvation Army said it was the most unprovoked assault he had ever seen. Mulchay was discharged, and Magistrate Kudlich said he would bring the matter to the attention of the Park Commissioners.

CORNELL AND WILLIAMS TIE.

A Large Throng Disappointed at the Unsatisfactory Result.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—The Cornell-Williams football game at the Buffalo Athletic Field yesterday resulted in a tie.

The first half was played quickly. Many brilliant plays were made but neither eleven succeeded in scoring. The second half ended shortly after 4 o'clock, and resulted the same as the first, both sides having failed to score. The result was a great disappointment to the Cornell men, who were confident of victory, but it was a matter of rejoicing in the Williams ranks that they had been able to prevent the Cornell men from scoring. The line-up:

Williams.	Position.	Cornell.
McGowan	Centre	Fennell
Wright	Left guard	Reed
Lotz	Right guard	Hill
Cogswell	Left guard	Taylor
Sutton	Left tackle	Henry
Ellis	Left end	Young
Clasebrook	Quarter back	Wilson, (Capt.)
Little	Right half back	Raymond
Woodbridge	Left half back	Rymer
Burchard	Full back	Wing

Score—Wesleyan, 24; Trinity, 12. Umpire—Judd of Yale. Referee—Dr. Farrand of Wesleyan. Timekeepers—Grodon and Hubbard.

WORSTED BY DARTMOUTH.

Amherst's Eleven Suffer a Bad Defeat at Home.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 15.—Dartmouth won from Amherst in a hard-fought championship game on Pratt Field yesterday, 32 to 0. The day was cold and clear, and there was a strong wind. Two hundred Dartmouth men and fifty graduates from Boston went wild with joy to see their backs plow through Amherst's line. Dartmouth clearly outclassed Amherst in quickness, snap, and interference, and team play. Their backs are undoubtedly the best four together in the country. The coolness with which McAndrew ran the team was superb. The backs were off like shot and went like clockwork, rarely failing to gain. Amherst's line, which held so well in the Williams game, seemed to go to pieces, and gains were made through every part on the left side of the line. Boyden, Hawes, and Warren were particularly vulnerable. The line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Amherst.
Cavanough	Right end	Hall
Edwards	Right tackle	Tyler
Marshal	Right guard	Downey.
Pillsbury	Centre	Callahan, Fosdick
Walker	Left guard	Warren
Putnam	Left tackle	Boyden
Kelley	Left end	Hawes
Crollus	Right half back	Foster
Eckstrom	Left half back	Arter, Kendall
MacAndrew	Full back	Elam, Howard
McCornack	Quarter back	Edwards

Score—Dartmouth, 32; Amherst, 0. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves. Touch-downs—Crollus, 3; MacAndrdrew, 3. Goals from touchdowns—McCornack, 4. Referee—George B. Reddington of Yale. Umpire—M. H. Kennedy of Leland Stanford. Linesmen—Pratt of Amherst and Patterson of Dartmouth.

Poly. Prep. Defeats Pratt Institute.

The Polytechnic Preparatory football eleven defeated the Pratt Institute team by the score of 42 to 0 at Prospect Park yesterday. Pell and Borden excelled for "Poly. Prep.," as did Knott and Blank for Pratt.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Visit the fascinating Moorish corner. First floor.

LIBRARIAN SAUNDERS RETIRES.

The Astor Library Loses Its Chief Through Old Age.

At his own request, Mr. Frederick Saunders, for nearly forty years connected with the Astor Library, has been retired as chief librarian by the Trustees of that institution. His increasing years and the additional burden which would be placed upon him on the consolidation of the Astor with the Lenox and Tilden Libraries, induced him to present his application for retirement at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, a few days ago. The Trustees voted to continue his salary during his lifetime.

As chief librarian of the Astor Library and as an author, Mr. Saunders, now eighty-nine years old, is well known. He was born in London, England, Aug. 14, 1807, the son of the head of the book publishing firm of Saunders & Ottley in that city. In 1837, when thirty years old, he came to this city for the purpose of establishing a branch of his father's house in this country and to push forward a scheme to secure an international copyright law in the United States Congress.

The Astor Library opened its doors in 1854, and five years later, in 1859, Mr. Saunders accepted the office of assistant librarian there. Until 1876 Mr. Saunders remained in a subordinate capacity, as assistant, but was promoted to the office of chief librarian in that year. His successor has not yet been appointed, and no selection will probably be made until the consolidation of the libraries shall have gone into practical effect.

William Steinway Nearly Well.

At the home of William Steinway, 26 Gramercy Park, it was said last night that he was doing very well and would be out in a few days.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.

Nothing better for decoration and wear. Lowest Prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:49|Sun sets...4:42|Moon rises..3:10

HIGH WATER NOV. 16.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:32 A. M.	5:20 A. M.	7:09 A. M.
4:48 P. M.	5:31 P. M.	7:21 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Cevic	Liverpool	Nov. 6
El Norte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Nov. 5
Mendota	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Mobile	London	Nov. 5
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 10
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Yucatan	Havre	Nov. 12
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Oct. 31

TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

Iroquois	Jacksonville	Nov. 14
Kensington	Antwerp	Nov.
Manitoba	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
Maskelyne	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 10

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
El Monte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Jersey City	Swansea	Nov. 4
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Madiana	St. Thomas	Nov. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 14
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

British King	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Italia	Bremen	Nov. 5
Lahn	Bremen	Nov. 10

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

Mohican	Leith	Nov. 6
Normannia	Hamburg	Nov. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Cherokee	Nov. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Excelsior	Nov. 17	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Nov. 17	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	Nov. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Rialto	Nov. 18	Newcastle	22 State St.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lampasas	Nov. 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Nov. 18	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	Nov. 18	Hull	22 State St.
El Paso	Nov. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam.	39 Broadway.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 19	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 19	Paramb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Colorado	Nov. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Nov. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Iroquois	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Nov. 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Comanche	Nov. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Nov. 21	Jeremie	24 State St.
Alleghany	Nov. 21	Kingston	22 State St.
San Marcos	Nov. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Nov. 2.	Havana	113 Wall St.
Georgian	Nov. 21	London	22 State St.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 21	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Nov. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
S. of Nebr'ka	Nov. 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Tallahassee	Nov. 26	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Silvia	Nov. 28	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Antiochia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	Nov. 28	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Massachusetts	Nov. 28	London	1 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
C. of Bir'h'm.	Nov. 28	Savannah	Pier 34 E. R.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Campania	Dec. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 5	Naples, G'a	61 Broadway.
Normannia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 8	Naples	61 Broadway.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra.	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 15.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanillo, &c., Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Ciudad Condal, Spain, (Spain) Aguiere, Vera Cruz, &c., Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohls, Santos, &c., with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Brig Electric Light, Corming, 25 days from Demerara, with sugar to B. H. Howell & Co.; vessel to Swan & Son.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Luarca, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Starrett, Barbados, 17 days, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Hong-kong, 165 days, with mdse to C. Von Pustau & Co.; vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Sailed.

SS State of Texas, for Brunswick, Ga.; Europe, (Br.,) for London; Idaho, (Br.,) for London; Tiverton, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS San Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld, from Hull for New-York to-day.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Boeuf, from New-York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

WIND.—Off Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., wind was southwest, a light breeze blowing, and clear.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

THURSDAY, December 3d, 1896.

455 Lots

IN THE

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

FRONTING ON

Webster, Norwood, Hull, and Perry Aves., Woodlawn Road, 205th, 206th, and 207th Sts.,

INCLUDING 52 LOTS

Adjoining the Northerly end of Bronx Park, (the site of the Botanical Garden.)

The above properties will be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

By Order of

Wm. R. Travers, Esq., } Executors.
Wm. A. Duer, Esq., }

BOOK-MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer.

1 MADISON AV. (5342) 9 PINE STREET.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Executors' Sale—By order of the Executors of Alfred Brookes, deceased.

The 4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,

NO. 32 WEST 31ST STREET,

between Broadway and 5th Avenue.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Executor's Sale. By order of the Executor of George A. Wilt, deceased.

5-story brick store and dwelling, with lot,

NO. 102 SECOND AVENUE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER 6TH STREET.

For maps, &c., apply to Thompson & Koss, Esqs., Attorneys for Executor, 256 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and MORTGAGE

BY THE

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States,

120 Broadway, N. Y.

AA. 72d Street, West.

Three rich, artistic, and up-to-date

Houses for Sale.

No. 233; 21 ft. 5-story American basement; side light all the way up.
No. 235; 23 ft. 5-story American basement; 3-room house, with extension.
No. 241; 25 ft.; full diningroom extension; magnificent Francis I. diningroom Plant cabinet in real colored marble.

PRICES

Low as before the election. Particulars on premises, or of owner, CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY, 4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable hotel property, midway between Washington and Baltimore; both cities easily accessible; elevated situation; handsome shade trees; fine water supply. J. S. T. WATERS, 14 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

POILLON,

Central Park West, (8th Av.,) corner 61st St., apartments; all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric light, and elevators for servants and tradespeople.

For further information please apply to H. H. CAMMANN & CO., Agents, 51 Liberty St., or to owner on premises.

BARRINGTON,

40 East 25th St., (Madison Square;) one desirable apartment to let.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

OWNERS OF LARGE PARCELS OF ACRE land in Kings, Queens, or Richmond Counties, before selling, may be benefited by consulting JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 169 Broadway, New-York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ONE WEEK'S GREAT BARGAIN SALES, IN large or small parcels.—Lots on 65th St., 100 feet wide, splendidly macadamized, between 18th and New-Utrecht Avenues, Brooklyn; high ground, ready for immediate improvement, $290 net; worth double; with perfect titles guaranteed without cost. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 169 Broadway, N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen. (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.").

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship, Allegheny; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Hilary, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM. for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for transit by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. §18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. §30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 7 and up to Dec. §1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. §5 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Marseilles, (Cannes,) and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Fort au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....Nov. 18 NEW-YORK.....Dec. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25 ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 16
PARIS.....Dec. 2 PARIS.....Dec. 23

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Havana, Bermuda. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Nov. 18, noon Westernland, Dec. 2, noon
Kensington, Nov. 25, 1PM Southwark, Dec. 9, 1 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE,

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., Nov. 21, M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Nov. 28, 6 A. M.

Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3, Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, V

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mains: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY—Andrea Chenier—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Shaft No. 2—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—A Good Thing—8:00.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—8:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1896.

TARIFF AND REVENUE QUESTIONS.

THE TIMES reminds us that the Dingley bill would increase many duties unjustly and restore the tax on raw materials, the abolition of which has given great aid to our manufacturers and needed relief to consumers.

This is very true. A much more scientific, just, and effective revenue measure could be framed in a few lines, imposing an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer, restoring some of the bank taxes, and perhaps imposing a slight duty on tea and coffee.

But does our neighbor think there is the slightest chance that such a bill can be passed? We do not. The Dingley bill, however, can be passed, if the sound-money Democrats will help, as they did in the election, for the sake of the country. The present tariff is protective. The Dingley bill would make it a little more so. But the country has endured a high tariff for many years, and a 15 per cent. increase will not hurt it now a tenth part as much as a continuing deficit and a special session of Congress for radical tariff-ripping next March.—[The New-York World, Nov. 14.]

This important question should be discussed thoroughly by the press, in order that the real character of the Dingley bill may become known, and that public attention may be directed to the purpose of the Republican Party with respect to tariff legislation. The World had said that sound-money Democrats in the Senate might patriotically assist in the enactment of this measure, although their "help" could not "be had for a Trust-fostering, monopoly-protecting tariff bill," and we ventured to remind our neighbor that these words fairly describe the bill now pending. We suggest that the following points, some of which we have mentioned heretofore, should be considered:

(1.) The additional revenue procured for the Government by means of this bill would be insufficient and a comparatively small sum, but a very considerable additional revenue would be drawn from the people by it for the benefit of protected combinations.

(2.) Every Trust or similar combination (the Sugar Trust excepted) which uses a tariff duty would have its duty increased by 15 per cent.

(3.) With respect to a majority of the rates the enactment of this measure would differ very little from a restoration of the McKinley tariff.

(4.) By the admission of the supporters of it, the proposed legislation is to be temporary, and it is the avowed purpose of the Republican Party—as indicated by recent utterances of prominent men—to make a general revision of the tariff "on Republican lines" during the life of the next Congress.

First, as to revenue. The proposed new duties on wool and the additional duties on woolens, together with the new duties on lumber, would not yield, upon the basis of the importations of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, more than $12,000,000 or $13,000,000. No one can say what the effect of the general increase of 15 per cent. would be. With respect to many products the revenue, now insignificant, would remain about the same; with respect to some others it would be decreased, and there are some products which would yield more revenue than is now collected. We think the total increase of receipts caused by this bill would not exceed $25,000,000 and it might not be more than $20,000,000. This would be inadequate, and it would be procured at the cost of a considerable tax upon consumers not for the benefit of the public Treasury.

Congress should not at any time increase by legislation the power of tariff-protected combinations to exact high prices from the people, and the objections to such legislation should have exceptional weight in these days.

Mr. HANNA and other persons of influence in the Republican Party say that there will be an extra session for tariff and revenue legislation. It is the purpose of the leaders of the party, as we understand it, to revise the tariff in accordance with their own views, whether the Dingley bill—a "temporary" measure to meet an "emergency"—shall be passed or not. Because of this purpose, and on account of the objectionable character of the bill, and the inadequacy of the additional revenue it would yield, we think it should be dropped.

It may also be said that if business must be disturbed by tariff revision, one disturbance will be less harmful than two. We are inclined to think, moreover, that it will not be practicable to pass the bill in the Senate before March 4. Mr. DINGLEY says he has "not the slightest ground for hope" that it can be passed.

Our neighbor asks if we think there is any chance of passing a new and separate bill imposing certain taxes for revenue. Well, Senator SHERMAN expressed at the last session a willingness and a desire to meet the demand for revenue in that way, but it may be that the Republican Party would refuse to support any such proposition. We are clearly of the opinion, however, that it would be much better to supply the Treasury's wants by simple temporary taxes not involving the issue of protection than to disturb and harass reviving business by two tariff revisions in the near future or even by one overhauling of the tariff rates.

POSTMASTERS.

The Republican Congressmen of Indiana have agreed to submit the selection of Postmasters in their several districts to a vote of the Republican patrons of each office. In the districts of the Democratic Congressmen the Postmasters are to be "accorded" to the Republican Senator.

This arrangement suggests several questions. The first is, Why should new Postmasters be chosen except in cases where the present officers are unfit for their work? To that there is absolutely no answer that common sense can indorse. Even if, on the main issue in the late elections, the successful candidate did not profess substantially to agree with the views of the Administration that chose the actual Postmasters, there would still be no good reason for changing them. They have nothing to do with the policy of the Administration. Officially they have neither any voice in shaping that policy nor any function in carrying it out. Their legitimate duties would be the same under a gold standard or a silver standard, under free trade or protection. There is nothing they have to do that could not be done just as well whatever their political opinions might be. The only possible excuse for changing them is that they were probably selected because they were Democrats, but two mistakes of the same kind do not balance each other; they only double the mischief.

The second question is, Why, if changes are to be made, are Republican patrons alone to have a vote? It is no more important to them than to the Democrats that the work of the office shall be well done. They are not even sure to be the majority of the patrons. If they divide among themselves, the choice may be made by a majority of one-half or less of the patrons, possibly by only a little more than one-fourth of all. That is not popular selection. It is minority rule in a matter that has no connection with the questions that separate the two parties. Moreover, the one principle which every Postmaster of any importance is called upon to observe is absolute independence of politics in the choice of his subordinates. What sense is there in violating that principle in his own selection?

A third question is, What have Representatives in Congress to do, anyway, with the selection of Postmasters? The Constitution imposes that duty upon the President, with the approval of the Senate, except where the law imposes it upon the Postmaster General. It gives no authority in the matter to the House of Representatives or to any of its members. Strictly interpreted, the Constitution is directly violated by a President who turns over his duty, or allows a Postmaster General to turn over his duty, to Representatives in Congress. Nor has a Republican Senator anything to do with selecting nominees, especially where he has to vote on their approval. He is bound to do that impartially, and to press his own favorites is to use his power as a Senator in his own interest. It is a form of corruption. And, though we have become so used to it that we do not see its real character, it is in reality a dangerous, subtle, and contemptible form of corruption.

All of these questions are simply phases of the general question of the use of public offices as "patronage." Every public office, small or great, is in law and in reason, and ought to be in practice, a public trust. To bestow it for partisan or personal advantage is in fact and in morals a violation of trust. Gradually the American people are coming to see that this is so, and much has been done in the past dozen years to apply the principle. Probably this very action of the Indiana Congressmen is largely due to the public opinion that has been awakened on the subject. It is less objectionable to give the choice of a Postmaster to a majority of the patrons of one party than it is to have the choice made by the representative of the party in power in the district. But having gone so far, why cannot the Republican Congressmen of Indiana—and of other States—go further and put into law two logical and practical principles: (1) That no changes shall be made except for the good of the service, and (2) that necessary changes shall be made with sole reference to the good of the service and without any reference whatever to the party politics of candidates or appointees?

There never was a happier time for such a reform. As we have said, the election turned on an issue as to which the successful party and the present Administration agree. The reform would beyond all doubt be heartily approved by the great body of the American people. A practice which is always a nuisance and often a great evil would be done away with. Money would be saved; the public service would be greatly improved; a source of widespread demoralization would be abolished. Every effect of such a reform would be distinctly good, and no honest man for any sensible reason would object.

WHEAT AND CORN.

The managers of Mr. BRYAN'S canvass sought, during the last weeks of the campaign, to account for the advance in the price of wheat in several ways. Their favorite explanation for some time was that Mr. HANNA and the Republican Committee had obtained control of the wheat markets of the world by the expenditure of an immense sum of money and were "putting up" the price for political effect in the agricultural districts. Afterward, however, they resorted to another explanation—that the price was rising on account of the assured and approaching election of BRYAN.

Mr. BRYAN was defeated, and the Republican Committee is not spending millions of money in the wheat markets now, but the price is still high and rising. These facts ought to open the eyes of many agriculturists who carried their delusions with them to the polls. The old law of supply and demand is still in force. A shortage in Russia and India and an assured reduction of output in Southern countries have brought about the change. We are exporting wheat to India, and the London papers point out that England must procure elsewhere about 16,000,000 bushels which she expected to receive from India and Australia. During the five years from 1890 to 1894, both included, the Australasian crop averaged about 34,000,000 bushels, of which about 6,000,000 bushels were exported. It is estimated, however, that in the coming year from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels must be imported.

While the price of wheat has been increased under the operation of the law of supply and demand, the advance in the price of corn has been slight, owing to the operation of the same law, for the crop recently harvested in this country was the largest on record, exceeding even that of last year, 2,151,000,000 bushels, the average for the three years immediately preceding having been less than 1,500,000,000. The price of corn must continue to be low because the available supply is so large.

A SUGGESTION TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Thirty years ago, at the first International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, an International Committee was formed, consisting of a number of men closely identified with the work, mostly resident in this city. The idea was to furnish some means by which the energies of the associations should be directed along useful lines. It was to be a sort of clearing house of ideas and experience, to which single associations might apply for advice in perplexity and through which on occasion assistance might come to the weaker ones. It was also to devise new methods of reaching and helping young men anywhere and everywhere. Its field was to be the world. Last week this committee celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. In that celebration there were some hints for other organizations of similar character.

It was not a mass meeting. There was no crowd to be swayed by the eloquence of some orator who crams up a few facts from the Secretaries and then draws upon his imagination for the setting, with the result that the people who are most stirred are the very ones who can and do give the least, whether in labor or money. There was a little reminiscing, but very little. A well-known lawyer, for twenty-five years Chairman of the committee, presented a few claims for the work, and incidentally remarked that he had through those years given one-third of his time to it. A few others, men well known in business and financial circles the world over, spoke very briefly, not of what they had done, but of their love for the work and their hopes for its future. All this occupied scarcely a quarter, perhaps not more than a fifth, of the time, and at the close. The precedence was given to a company of young men, who told, briefly, tersely, and with the eloquence that comes from intense enthusiasm in their work, what that work is, not what it was.

The young man in charge of the department of superintendence told how weak associations are helped, not by gifts of money, but by suggestions often more valuable than money; how enthusiastic leaders are curbed and despondent leaders encouraged. The head of the athletic department explained how a new sense of honor is being infused into the world of sport, and how the gymnasium is a veritable "means of grace." The educational department, with its evening classes, its industrial instruction, getting hold of the vast army of men whose school life was cut short at the grammar school or even earlier, was followed by the railroad department, with the testimony of railroad magnates to the increased value of their service and security to the public, resulting from these buildings springing up all over the country. Then came the college departments, doing a work among the students, especially in the professional schools of the great cities, whose value as well as necessity probably few realize. From the United States the reports spread to Europe, Asia, Africa, and the colleges of Bombay, Madras, Pekin, and Tokio; the railroads of India, China, and South America were held up as parallel in need to those in America.

It was all done in an incredibly short space of time, yet so clearly that those who had hitherto known little of the work of the committee were compelled to be not merely interested, but enthusiastic. It was evident that those men meant business. They were hampered by no precedents, were free to use any methods that seemed to them good, were in the closest touch with every department of their work. It was also evident that they were less concerned about giving to others than they were about developing what was already in them. When a railroad Superintendent sent for help in a certain "hell upon earth," the young Secretary did not go to the bankers and merchants of New-York, Chicago, or elsewhere for money to put up a building. He went to those very railroad men, the employés in the saloons, and the Directors in the offices, and secured from the latter the promise of $2 for every $1 that the men would give. The result was $1,500 from the men, promptly capped with $3,000 from the company, with a piece of land to boot. It is doubtful whether there is any organization in this country or in the world that is doing more in a most practical way than this International Committee. It does it, too, with very little flourish of trumpets, in the same way that these same men would use to further any other business enterprise. It might do the other societies good to study that way.

A LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.

A few years ago there was proposed a clearing house of cards for the use of society. It is true that pasteboard has played an increasing part in carrying on social relations, and that a fashionable woman, in the course of an afternoon's visiting, if she have adult males in her family, disperses nearly as many cards as if she were a sporting gentleman engaged in dealing a game. That the cards thus dealt should be gathered up and returned at fixed intervals to the original dealers was an excellent and thrifty suggestion, and this was the suggestion for a clearing house of cards. It never bore any fruit except in the introduction of thinner pasteboard for visiting cards, indeed of pasteboard so thin that it no longer deserved the name, but is mere paper. This substitution effects a saving, no doubt, but the saving inures exclusively to the benefit of the stationers.

But, after all, the waste of pasteboard is a small matter, and does not constitute an appreciable drain upon the income of the most industrious caller with the largest visiting list. The price of white paper is very low, as everybody knows to his cost who bewails the increase in the number of periodicals in general and the voluminousness of newspapers in particular. The real calamity is the waste of time involved in "paying calls." The progress of civilization has enabled people to send cards by mail in many cases in which they formerly had to be left in person or by special messenger. But there is great need of further progress. The time consumed in visiting on this island, to say nothing of the outlying wilderness of Brooklyn, which also contains people rather nice in their way, is indeed frightful. A woman whose visiting list contains addresses scattered from Washington Square to Mount Morris Park may spend an afternoon in a coupé and traverse a very small tract of her "sphere of influence." As population increases and the limits extend, the tax becomes still greater, and it is only a question of time when it will become crushing.

It is at this point that a suggestion has been made which has the simplicity of genius. It is nothing more than to "hire a hall." Let all the women in the same set, says the inventor of this labor-saving scheme, secure, say, for one or two days in a month a large apartment in some accessible and suitable place, say Sh—rr—'s or the W—ld—rf, and upon the appointed days let them all assemble there. Chairs shall be set for half the women who have signified their intention to be present, and let this half occupy them. Then let the other half form a procession and call all along the line, leaving cards according to law for and on the men of the respective families. The calls are "paid." Then let the perambulating half take the chairs and the seated half take up the march and follow the route with due observances of pasteboard. The calls are returned. The social equilibrium is maintained until next calling day. Cards could be reclaimed on the spot, and the mere saving in cab hire would pay for the rent of the apartment, and a trifling collation besides. It is a great project, which will surely the more commend itself the more it is considered.

THE SERUM TREATMENT.

An unusual prevalence of diphtheria in many small towns, with a high death rate, has been reported by press dispatches during the last few weeks. For example, in the town of New-Providence, N. J., where there are less than seventy school children, there were eight deaths from this disease last week, and it is probable that the number of fatal cases will be increased. We notice that in several small cities the mortality due to this disease has recently been exceptionally heavy.

In all probability the high death rate in these local epidemics, or in a majority of them, has been caused by a failure to take advantage of the new remedy, antitoxine serum, although in most of the places to which we have referred a supply could easily have been procured. The recorded experience of a considerable part of the civilized world as to the value of the serum treatment should induce the health authorities in the villages and small cities to provide for the use of it when it is needed in the places under their jurisdiction.

There is a lesson in the health record of Chicago for October. The official report says that "in the region immediately adjacent to the city, and in the State at large, diphtheria is so widespread and so fatal as to cause the public schools to be closed in many places." And in the city itself the disease was more prevalent last month than in October of last year, but the number of fatal cases there was very largely decreased—cut down more than one-half—and the mortality with respect to 146 cases of true diphtheria treated with antitoxine by the Health Department's physicians during the month was only 1.3 per cent.

I believe that we have made great progress. My friends, the cause was stronger the day after election than it was at any day during the campaign.—[Mr. BRYAN at Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 14.]

The silver cause lost votes every day after the work of enlightening the people as to the meaning and inevitable effect of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 was begun. This is well known to all who have been informed as to the results of the early canvasses made by the Republican managers and the changes which afterward took place. Said Mr. HANNA at the dinner given by the Republican Club in this city on the 10th inst.:

"I can best explain how alarming the situation was by telling you that the first poll in Iowa showed 600 majority against us, yet we have carried that State by nearly 80,000 majority."

He might also have said that the early canvasses in Illinois were by no means encouraging, although the majority in that State for honest money and good government was 138,000 on election day.

Of 343,267 immigrants arriving in the United States during the last fiscal year, only 2,023 were found to be such as the law forbids to be landed. That is less than 6 in 1,000. It is plain that the country is not suffering from any "flood" of unfit immigration at present, and, taking account of those who return, Commissioner STUMP thinks that there has been no material increase in our foreign-born population for the past three years.

The French may be a proud nation, but when a French Ministry is saved from overthrow and the Paris press is prevented from growling about England's open avowal of her intention to remain in Egypt, both by a hint from Russia, the pride is not absolutely unconquerable.

It is to be hoped that the State Department at Washington has taken full notice of the announcement in the French Chamber of Deputies that the Sultan has promised full indemnity for Roman Catholic convents that have been injured and punishment of the officials responsible for outrages upon French citizens. The Vali of Diarbekir is to be dismissed for a far less important breach of treaty than that committed by the Governor of Bitlis when he arrested and deported Mr. KNAPP. The army officers who stood by and saw their own troops fire on the mission premises in Harput and afterward on the missionaries themselves as they fled from their burning buildings were fully as deserving of a court-martial as those who permitted the murder of Father SALVATOR, and the damage done at Harput and Marash was greater than that done to any Roman Catholic convent. What is Minister TERRELL doing? It is all very well to talk about new treaties, but the thing of most importance is to secure the observance of those we have. No one wishes to hamper him or the State Department by undue criticism, yet both should know that the people are watching carefully and are by no means satisfied with the reports that come from Constantinople as to the position occupied by our legation there.

It seems to be generally admitted that the boys who go up to Harvard for examinations make their translations into very unfit English. There was a lively discussion on Saturday, in which Mr. E. L. GODKIN took part, as to the cause of this unquestioned evil, which is not confined to the class named. We should say that it is a case for systematic treatment without any more regard for the cause than is necessary to apply the remedy. Undoubtedly the school, the newspaper, and the family all contribute. Where the parents are able and willing to aid in the reform they can do more than all others, because they can shape the habit of speech in their children. Where the parents have not the education needed for this task, the school is the most important agency, and it will be effectual in proportion as the task is taken up early. More could be done by raising the standard of "primary" teaching than by all the high schools and colleges in the land. To the newspaper the same rule applies as to the family. There are newspapers made by educated men that can be read without breeding the habit of vulgar or lax speech, and there are—others.

Noxious Germs the Germans Find.

From The Boston Transcript.

Surely the Germans have a great nose for diseases. They have found them in our beef, in our pork, in our canned goods, and lately in our apples. Not only in these articles have the officials of the Fatherland discovered noxious germs, but they have found them also in some of our life insurance companies. Judging by analogy, it was not so much the especial features of any of the companies that were objected to as it was their competition with the home companies. A Government which can find disease germs in apples would not be likely to overlook them in insurance policies.

The Censure of Ambassador Bayard.

From The New-Haven (Conn.) Register.

One of the first acts of the retiring Congress, when it convenes next month, should be to repeal the resolution it passed condemning Ambassador Bayard for his famous Boston speech. He told the Britishers that the President was often in the centre of a turbulent people, and Congress lost its temper. We have had a number of practical illustrations of the truth of this observation in the past three months. Call Secretary Carlisle or Bourke Cockran to the stand and examine them, if you don't believe it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Bulls" are not all of Irish origin, or at least they do not all originate in Ireland. A dispatch from Constantinople printed by The London Telegraph contains this radiant specimen of the locution named. It runs thus: "Whether the powers will avail themselves of the opportunity to prevent the inevitable catastrophe that is impending remains to be seen." So rare is an opportunity described that the powers ought to take advantage of it with eagerness. The sentence is worthy to rank with Lord CROMER'S famous remark, that "If GORDON were living, he would not wish his death to be avenged by a march on Khartoum."

—Would-be bridegrooms who are either impecunious or penurious, will no longer get the better of Justices of the Peace in Brown County, Minn., for those officials, exasperated by many failures of well-earned fees to materialize, have formed a sort of union or trust, and hereafter will marry nobody until $2 in good and lawful money has been handed over as an indubitable guarantee of good faith. They are tired, they say, of having the happiness all on one side after the performance of these interesting ceremonies, and will no longer try to maintain their magisterial dignity on occasional kisses, which, while tender enough from some points of view, are legal tender from none.

—A Massachusetts man has invented a device for expediting the dispatch of "special delivery" letters mailed in post-offices where but few clerks are employed and where such letters sometimes lie for a considerable time before their deposition in the boxes now used is noticed. The new arrangement consists of a slanting box, at the lower end of which there is a sheet of metal working on swivel-joints. When a letter is dropped into the box it slides down upon the metal sheet and holds the lower edge down, thus making an electrical circuit that rings a bell continuously until somebody goes to the box and takes the letter out. The invention has been tried at Woburn and Boston, and the postal authorities regard it as of considerable value.

—"We dislike to make any criticism on the management of the State Fair," writes the editor of The Columbia (S. C.) Register, "but really, it looks like very poor appreciation of the gratuitous and liberal work done by the newspapers in behalf of the fair to refuse to furnish the editors and proprietors of the papers with season-ticket complimentaries for themselves and families. The fair people will have to learn from the circus men. They dispense free tickets to the newspapers with great liberality, and say when giving them, if not enough, to ask for more. In the case of Ringling's circus exhibition to-day, for instance, The Register gets thirty free tickets and could get as many more, perhaps, if the request was preferred." There's true pathos for you! And eloquence! And grammar!

—In protesting against the system followed by Congress of paying the expenses incurred by both the successful and the unsuccessful contestants for seats in the National Legislature, The New-Orleans Times-Democrat says that in some instances these contests are instituted, not with any expectation of gaining admission to the House as a member, but simply because money can be made out of the operation. This, it declares, is done by the presentation of an expense account calling for a sum much larger than has really been spent. The Times-Democrat explicitly declares that the Coleman and Benoit contests before the present Congress are cases in point. As this is practically a charge of theft against two men prominent enough to get nominations to Congress from Louisiana constituencies, it is difficult to see how the editor who makes them can avoid getting "involved in an altercation" of some sort or other.

—A Georgia legislator named MCCOOK thinks that possums are rapidly disappearing from the State as a result of the constant war that is waged upon them, and he is urging upon his fellow-statesmen the duty of passing a bill to make illegal the killing of these interesting marsupials at any time between March 1 and Oct. 1. Mr. MCCOOK is short and stout, with gray whiskers and an expression of countenance that would make hopeless any attempt on his part to deny that he has himself killed and eaten many a possum, but he says the time has come to muzzle the hound dog and leave the axe by the woodpile if Georgia doesn't want to see the immediate extinction of an animal loved and respected by all. The State papers have taken this matter up with enthusiasm as supplying a welcome topic to replace discussion of the silver question, now somewhat out of style, and "the member from Chattahoochee" has become a man of great note.

—Philadelphia's City Troop has accomplished the difficult task of finding a successor for its late commander, Capt. E. BURD GRUBB, whose recent resignation of that lofty office filled the Quaker City with amazement and gloom. The new leader of the Troop is Capt. JOHN B. GROOME, and his election was unanimous. Capt. GROOME is thirty-four years old and has been a member of the company since 1882. He became one of its Corporals in 1887, and in the course of 1889 passed through the grades of Sergeant and Cornet to that of First Lieutenant. He saw real service at Homestead during the riots, competed in the military tournament that formed a feature of the Atlanta Exposition, and was one of the six troopers who went to England to attend Gen. GRUBB'S wedding in 1891. Besides being a noted polo player and an all-around athlete, the new commander is a first-class tactician and drill master. He has been the practical head of the Troop for several years past, and it is said that the high efficiency of this organization is due to his ability as an instructor and his tact as a commanding officer.

—Again a man sentenced to prison for a crime he did not commit has been "pardoned." The latest case in which this absurd and outrageous form of procedure has been followed is reported from Maryland, where a young fellow charged with highway robbery was unable to prove the alibi on which his defense depended until after he had served nearly a year of imprisonment. Now his friends have presented indubitable evidence that he was in another State when the crime for which he has suffered was perpetrated, and Gov. LOWNDES has released this victim of the law's fallibility in the only way there is of correcting such mistakes—by an exercise of the pardoning power. This again reveals, or, more correctly, emphasizes the need of a legal provision for the remedying of wrongs like these. They are not, it is true, of frequent occurrence, but neither are they of extreme rarity, and there is no conceivable reason why the possibility of them should not be recognized by statute. And the statute should provide for reparation, as well as recognition. Society can inflict no more grievous injustice than this, and can well afford to make such payment as may be for days taken unlawfully from the lives of its members.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Trouble with Congress.

From The Baltimore American.

It is all very well to tell Congress what to do, but the worst part is that Congress generally won't do it.

The Pleasure Seeker.

From The New-York Observer.

The truth is that no one who makes pleasure a chief end ever ends by having gained the most pleasure. The truest zest for proper amusement at certain times comes of the truest living all the time.

Would Profit by Distress.

From The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

A well-known Populist came into this office on Saturday and declared that he wished wheat would go to 20 cents a bushel, which interesting calamity would, he felt, surely elect the Populist Party the next time.

Proved Once More.

From The Troy Times.

The newspapers of the State of New-York, when combined in a righteous cause, are a mighty power. This truth has been demonstrated before. The fate of the forest amendment is the latest and most satisfactory object lesson.

The Intimidation Theory.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

The corporation intimidation theory does not seem to fit the case when applied to Michigan. Governor-elect Pingree has been able to win the unfaltering opposition of all the corporations in the State, yet he ran more than 10,000 ahead of his ticket.

Business Supersedes Politics.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

Politics goes out and business comes in. Henceforth let us hope the people will be too busy in a merry hustle after the hitherto coy and illusive 100-cent dollar, to lend an attentive ear to the croak of the croaker, or the melancholy wailing of the calamity howler at so much per wail.

Bryan's Effrontery.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

What shall be said of the effrontery of this defeated candidate—Bryan—who, after, by his vanity, ignorance, and folly, causing the disintegration of a great party and leading it to a loss of 146 Democratic Electoral votes and about 700,000 Democratic popular votes, now has the temerity to try to foist himself upon it again?

The Lender Not an Enemy.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

In the late campaign it was assumed by certain newspapers and politicians who had influence with the people that, however great a friend the man able and willing to lend may be, he becomes a relentless enemy, a conscienceless shylock, the moment he parts with his money. No more injurious doctrine could be preached to the people.

Let Every Man Get to Work.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Now, let every man get to work to help this tide of improvement, and to share in its benefits. If it is only temporary, let's make the most of it while it lasts. If it is to be permanent, so much the better; let's get an early start to enjoy its benefits. No man can make anything by wasting further time enjoying a victory or deploring a defeat.

McKinley's Popular Majority.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The decision is final, and no one seeks to dispute it, but we do not care to have the people of New-York or New-England imagine that their voice is the voice of the American people. The latter are equally divided on the question of the gold standard and bimetallism, but New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-England are unanimous. It is in those States and those States alone that McKinley got his popular majority.

Gay Deceivers.

From The Boston Herald.

The fact that one branch of the Vermont Legislature has voted unanimously in favor of municipal suffrage for women is encouraging to the woman suffragists, but it does not afford complete assurance that the boon is to be vouchsafed them. It is possible that the Vermont legislators are trifling with the affections of the woman suffragists as the legislators of Massachusetts have long been wont to do.

We've Had Enough of Agitation.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal.

As to Senator Butler's contention that the agitation of the silver question should continue for the next four years, the only reply to such a proposition is: "Rats!" with a prolonged and thundering accent on the sonant fricative. The country has had enough financial agitation, and what is needed now is peace and an opportunity to work. The Butlers, Tillmans, and other professional agitators must go into retirement.

Marion Butler's New Party.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

What "new name" will be given to the new party is not yet known, but it is settled by the leaders that the party is to be composed of "the silver Republicans, the silver Democrats, and the Populists," and that the fight for free silver is to be continued "outside of the old parties." All the voters of the United States are to be arrayed against each other, either under the banner of this new party or that of the Republican Party, upon the sigle issue of free silver.

THE PSALM OF STRIFE.

H. Nivia in The Philadelphia Manufacturer.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream,
He who so his mind encumbers
Is a crank, so it would seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
You must hustle as you go,
There's no room for passive people
Nor for others just as slow.

It's enjoyment and not sorrow
That we're striving for to-day,
But we find that each to-morrow
Does not always go our way.

Life is short and time is fleeting,
Let your heart be stout and brave,
If it's money that you're after,
Strike it rich, don't stop to save.

In the world's broad field of battle,
When you've entered for life's race,
Leave behind all common cattle,
Struggle hard to gain a place.

Trust no future, take the present;
Act at once, for it is said:
"You may live three-score-and-twenty,
But you'll be a long time dead."

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives as great,
And departing leave behind us
Piles of gold and family plate.

Piles of gold, perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
May disburse and then desire
That we'd come and die again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
For our chances are but few,
You had better "do" your neighbor;
If you don't, he may "do" you.

DEVILS IN HUMAN FORM

SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS OF ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

H. H. Van Meter, a Missionary, Confirms All the Terrible Stories of Kurd and Turkish Brutalities in and Near Sassoun.

H. H. Van Meter, a son of the Rev. W. C. Van Meter, for a long time a missionary in Armenia, has prepared a brief review of the records of Armenian outrages. These records have been carefully prepared by Mr. Van Meter, and are full of interest.

Mr. Van Meter gives an account of the diplomatic relations between Turkey and the other powers, and the efforts of the Russians to protect the Armenian Christian. Continuing, he says:

"If an Armenian was seen speaking with a foreigner, he was cast into prison and punished as a conspirator, and foreigners were treated as spies of the powers and agitators against the Turkish Government.

"In 1893 Kurdish raids upon the Christian villages, instigated and encouraged, if not actually ordered, by the Turkish Government, to cause a defense, to be declared a conspiracy, drove the Armenians to desperation.

"Those brave mountaineers defended their homes till Winter intervened and prevented the fulfillment of the official programme of robbery, outrage, and death that year, but their so-called rebellion was made a pretext for massacre.

"Early in 1894 the Kurdish devils were let loose again, with directions to destroy the Christians, confiscating their property and appropriating whatever was worth carrying away with them, including women and children as well as cattle.

"An army of Turks, more terrible than the cruel Kurds themselves, was sent to see to it that the diabolical work of rapine, torture, and extermination was not thwarted again by the bravery of the brawny mountaineers.

"The District of Sassoun was declared to be in 'rebellion' against the Government.

"Fathers and brothers, husbands and friends, lay dying or dead, mangled and mutilated beyond recognition, while women and girls were done to death by imperial permit or orders, to satiate the lust of their brutal ravishers.

"All who came to hand, women, children, and young girls, were massacred and the pursuit of the others was continued. Previously the Kurds and soldiers together had set fire to the houses, plundered the furniture, household goods and cattle; the Kurds carried away their booty, but part of the cattle was reserved for the army, who had the beasts killed to feed the soldiers. One portion of the fugitives who were destitute came with a priest to surrender to the soldiers. They made these same people who came to surrender dig trenches. When night came, these people—that is, those who had surrendered—were brought to the trenches, massacred with the bayonet, and cast into the said trenches; some who had not been bayoneted threw themselves alive into the trenches."

SHOT DEAD BY HIS FRIEND.

A Killing That Is Claimed to Have Been Accidental.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 15.—Joseph Sterba, aged twenty-two, a miner, employed at the Bower Hill Mines, was shot and instantly killed at Bower Hill this afternoon by his friend, John Schultze. His head was almost blown off with a shotgun, which Schultze claimed to have forgotten was loaded. Schultze was horror stricken at what he had done, and attempted to end his life with the same weapon, but was prevented by friends.

Schultze was sitting in his house with some friends, and was showing them a new gun. He had removed the shells before passing it around. The weapon was finally handed back to Schultze, and it is supposed that he unconsciously slipped the shells back into the gun. About this time there came a knock at the door. Schultze had been a soldier in the German army, and called for the counter sign. In reply the door swung open, and Sterba stood laughing in the doorway. He stepped across the threshold, and Schultze raised the gun and snapped the trigger. There was a loud report, and Sterba fell back dead.

When Schultze saw what an awful deed he had committed by his thoughtlessness he became frantic and tried to kill himself with the other barrel. He was prevented doing so, and later gave himself up to a constable. All the witnesses claim that the killing was accidental.

Alleged Book Swindler Caught.

A man who says he is Dr. Harry Thompson, but who is thought by the police to be J. J. Simpson, one of two swindlers who have been operating among publishing firms in Boston recently, was arrested at the publishing house of D. G. Francis, 12 East Fifteenth Street, Saturday afternoon. He had ordered books sent to a Dr. Evesson, 138 East Fifteenth Street, and went back to the publishing house in the afternoon to see why they had not been sent. On his second visit detectives were waiting for him. He was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and remanded until to-day by which time or by to-morrow requisition papers will arrive from Boston. The method of operation in Boston was for one man to order books sent to the other, and then, after a small first payment had been made, to collect a big commission. The other man in this case whose name was given as Dr. Evesson, is supposed to be George Hammond. He was not caught.

Mr. Bausch's Labor Support.

The Labor Political Conference that was organized after Bausch's nomination for Coroner, by Tammany Hall, has adopted the new name of "The United Political Labor League." It proposes to organize labor political associations in all the Assembly districts in the city, and also a Central or General County Committee, that will be conducted on the same lines as was the United Labor Party that was organized after Henry George's nomination for Mayor, and broke up after some of the leaders had sold out to the Republicans and others to the Democrats.

Mr. Bausch has apparently abandoned the belief that he was elected Coroner instead of Tuthill, the Republican. He expects, however, to get another nomination from Tammany Hall next year, he said, because he got a large labor vote.

Arrested for Reckless Driving.

Henry Boedecker, proprietor of a restaurant at 221 and 223 Greenwich Street, and his wife were out driving yesterday afternoon on Jerome Avenue. They met James O'Neill, proprietor of a livery stable at 64 Beach Street, who was also driving a fast horse, and as a result, they had several races. While returning to the city, and when they reached Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, they started to race. Bicycle Policemen Fullerton and Giles chased the men to Thirty-third Street, where they arrested them. They were taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, but were finally released by the Sergeant, who took O'Neill's rig as security for their appearance in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Gas and Poison Ended Her Life.

Mrs. F. M. Thompson, forty years old, committed suicide in a small room at 312 West Twenty-fourth Street some time between Friday night and yesterday morning by inhaling gas and taking poison. Three notes were found, one to a son now in the Home for the Friendless, in East Thirtieth Street; another to a daughter, twelve years old, who is in the care of her grandmother, and another, which was open, and which described the method of suicide.

GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.

It Has Increased Since the Speech of Lord Lonsdale.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The speech recently dolivered in Whitehaven, England, by Lord Lonsdale, who is an intimate friend of the Emperor, in defense of the Kaiser's course in sending a telegram some months ago to President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic, congratulating the latter upon his prompt and effective suppression of the Jameson raid; has greatly added to the anti-English feeling prevailing in Germany, and heightened the suspicion that English family influence is still very much too strong in the German Court. Lord Lonsdale's explanations of the Emperor's course certainly do not make amends for his unqualified assertion that the Kaiser was never hostile to England's policy in the Transvaal. Commenting upon Lord Lonsdale's speech, the Vossische Zeitung says: "Whatever may have been the Kaiser's sentiments, the whole of Germany was glad to see the English get a lesson from the Boers."

The popular German antipathy to England, however, does not imply a general acceptance of Prince Bismarck's pro-Russian policy. The Reichsbote shrewdly points out the danger of acceding to Russia's alleged endeavors to reconcile Germany and France, and adds that Germany must first know the price at which France will abandon her ideas of revenge.

"If France now wants to oust England from Egypt, and make France the master there, the paper says, it will make England Germany's enemy, while French pride will be increased and lead to greater incitement to wipe out the defeat at Sedan." The semi-official Hamburger Correspondenz speaks in the same strain, arguing that Germany cannot assist in an attempt to drive England out of Egypt under any circumstances.

GREAT PATRIOTISM IN SPAIN.

All Anxious to Contribute to the Internal Loan.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The newspapers unanimously express the opinion that the loan will result in an imposing demonstration of national enthusiasm, and that all classes will co-operate to cover the amount of the loan, which is nominally 250,000,000 pesetas. The bonds will be guaranteed by the customs revenue. The loan will be offered to-morrow.

The Bank of Spain received to-day from bankers and companies in Madrid subscriptions amounting to 130,000,000 pesetas; in Barcelona, 50,000,000 pesetas; in Bilbao, 20,000,000 pesetas, and in other places 30,000,000 pesetas, a total of 230,000,000 pesetas.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris detailing a patriotic outburst in Spain, which is manifesting itself in an eager desire to subscribe to the new internal loan issued by the Government. Ladies are selling their jewelry in order to raise money to help the Government, while the Bishops are promising to devote the gold and silver plate belonging to the churches to the same object. Brokers in Madrid have undertaken to dispose of scrip to the amount of £4,000,000.

So great is the popular desire to take part of the loan that the Bank of Spain and the Bank of Barcelona were opened to-day (Sunday) in order to receive subscriptions.

GEN. WEYLER'S CAMPAIGN.

He Is Still Advancing in the Direction of Soron.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Advices reached here to-day to the effect that after the encounter with the insurgents in the Rubi hills Gen. Weyler continued to advance into the hills, moving in the direction of Soroa. A scattering fire was kept up against the Spaniards by rebels hidden in the hills, and the troops lost one killed and three wounded. It is stated that Maceo no longer faces the Spanish forces.

The rebels have again attacked the town of Condado, near Trinidad, and again used artillery in their attempt to capture the place. The garrison repulsed the insurgents, killing some of the rebel artillerymen. Later a force of local guerrillas started in pursuit of the insurgents.

GLASGOW, Nov. 15.—The steamer Alaska, belonging to the Guion Line, but with a Spanish crew, has left the Clyde for a Spanish port, where she will embark a number of troops for Cuba. She is under charter to the Spanish Government.

HIS NERVE SAVED HIS LIFE.

How Thomas Sykes Escaped from the Fate of Lynching.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 15.—Thomas Sykes, charged with attacking a young girl, was exonerated by the Grand Jury of this county yesterday. But for his bravery at the time of the offense Sykes would have been lynched. The child was attacked near Columbus, and the posse that organized found Sykes, who was at that time out of work and very poorly dressed. He was carried before the child and the child's mother, and was identified by both as the guilty man.

The mob of enraged men went to a clump of trees with Sykes and placed a rope about his neck.

Sykes coolly stated that he was innocent, and dared the mob to lynch, saying that if they wanted to they could go ahead, but they would bring the curse of God upon themselves and their children for murdering an innocent man.

One of the crowd weakened, Sykes was allowed to make a statement, and finally the ardor of the mob cooled, and he was led to jail. He later was released on bond, and is now in the employ of a local railroad.

Another Trolley Victim.

Ellen Shaw, forty years old, of Twelfth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, while getting off a Nassau electric car at New-Utrecht and Tenth Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, was thrown down and had her skull fractured, and received internal injuries. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was thought she would die.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:30 A. M.—501 East Seventy-fifth Street; J. E. Gerken; damage, $1,500.

—1:45 A. M.—300 West Forty-third Street; Mrs. Evans; no damage.

—2 A. M.—4 Henry Street; David Moses; damage, $100.

—3:45 A. M.—351 West Fifty-second Street; Carrie Samford; damage, $200.

—9 A. M.—115 West Nineteenth Street; Kate Mansfield; no damage.

—10 A. M.—308 Henry Street; Bernard Hughes; damage trifling.

—10:10 A. M.—24 Thompson Street; Joseph Mills; damage trifling.

—2:10 P. M.—201 East Sixty-eighth Street; Louis Osterley; damage, $100.

—3:05 P. M.—2,354 Eighth Avenue; Morris Abrams & Co.; damage trifling.

—6:15 P. M.—114 Willett Street; Samuel Filber; no damage.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Hamburg-American Line has contracted with Holland & Wolff of Belfast, for the construction of two new steamers. They will be 500 feet long and 62 feet beam.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—The Allan Line steamer Carthaginian, Capt. France, from Liverpool yesterday, called here to-day and embarked a detachment of the Leicestershire Regiment, who have been ordered to proceed to Halifax.

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—The third game of the chess championship match was played to-day by Lasker and Steinitz. The game, a Giuoco Piano, was won by Lasker after thirty-five moves. Steinitz has not yet won a game of the series.

FAYAL, Nov. 15.—The British steamer Tampican, Capt. Pickthall, from Liverpool Nov. 4 for New-Orleans, has arrived here, towing the abandoned and dismasted German bark Smidt, Capt. Gardes, from Iquique, May 24, for Hamburg. The fate of the Smidt's crew is unknown.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Sir Edward Clarke received a retainer of £1,000 for his defense of Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, who was pardoned a few days ago after having been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shoplifting.

ARGUMENT FOR FREE SHIPS.

Commissioner Chamberlain Presents Some Strong Facts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Despite the fact that there is no probability of either this Congress or the next passing a free-ship bill, E. T. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, in his annual report given to the press to-night, refers prominently to the subject, and urges the necessity for the passage of such a measure. He invites attention to the fact that our maritime rank on the Pacific is now threatened by a new rival, Japan, which has just established a transpacific steamship line to the United States, and, with the co-operation of American capital, is preparing to extend rapidly the service.

In his argument the Commissioner says: "The large and profitable carrying trade once conducted between Asiatic and European ports by American vessels, which seldom entered American ports, has almost entirely passed away. We have already seen the American flag almost wholly disappear from the mid-Atlantic, save as borne by the mail steamers of the American Line, and the figures show that the carrying trade of the Pacific is slipping from us.

"Before it is altogether lost Congress should inquire into the condition of transpacific transportation. Within the last five years Japan's sea-going steel steamers have increased from thirteen of 27,701 tons to fifty-three of 106,383 tons. The number of American steel and iron steamers on the Pacific coast is forty-three of 68,625 tons."

Opposition is expressed at some length to the proposition found in Senator Frye's bill, now before Congress, to impose 10 per cent. additional discriminating duties on all cargoes brought into the United States by foreign vessels. In arguing against this tax, the Commissioner cites the enormous importations of tea and coffee, aggregating, in 1895, $125,000,000, and points out that the proposed tax would be a tax on the consumers of those articles. Of coffee from Brazil, $54,000,000 worth came in foreign vessels, and the proposed tax would equal $5,400,000, or sufficient, Mr. Chamberlain says, on coffee alone, to subsidize steamship lines, including twenty-five steamers, equal to the St. Louis or St. Paul, or a much larger number of the class required for South American, Asiatic, and African trade. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the policy of discrimination "always has been and always will be thwarted by retaliation."

A WICKED GEORGIA GIRL.

Charged with Planning the Murder of a Young Man.

ROME, Ga., Nov. 15.—The officials of this place are puzzled over a new sort of degenerate. Her name is Martha White, and she is now in jail here, charged with having instigated the killing of William Mason, a young man of this place, last week.

It has been only six weeks since Martha White, who was then in jail charged with living openly with a married man, appeared so thoroughly sad and remorseful that she was released upon a petition circulated by the citizens of Rome. Martha is as wicked and as daring as she is beautiful, and she swore vengeance on one of the principal witnesses against her. This witness was the brother of William Mason. Last week Mason was attacked by a young mulatto, and before the victim could raise his hand, he was shot through the heart. The woman was rearrested, charged with having been the cause of the crime. Her arrest, however, was made only after a search of two days, bloodhounds being put upon her trail. She was finally captured in a cave, where she had fought the dogs.

During her first arrest she heard of a dance that she wished to attend, and she tore up the floor of her cell and went to it. She returned and said that she would have remained away, but that she had no other place to stay.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

A Child-Wife Charged with a Terrible Crime.

DALLAS, Ga., Nov. 15.—The child-wife of young Henry Jarman, himself only seventeen years old, was acquitted here last evening of the charge of murder.

Although Mrs. Sallie Jarman has been married for nearly a year, she is only a few months past fourteen years of age. She is pretty and refined, and several stations above the youngster with whom she eloped against the wishes of her parents. But young Jarman, who was a handsome young fellow, was known as a daring youngster, and he won her. They had only been married a couple of weeks when the wife was arrested, charged with having poisoned the family of her husband, for whom she had been forced to cook after her marriage with Jarman. All the members of the family recovered except the youngest child. A post-mortem examination revealed no trace of arsenical poisoning, but sentiment was so strong against the young girl, who was disliked because she was superior to those in the Jarman neighborhood, that a trial was forced.

Some of the theories advanced by the defense were that the death was caused by the acid from the vinegar pie cooked in a tin pan, or that the poison kept by Luke Jarman, a brother of the girl's husband, to put in his blockade whisky to make it head, accidentally got in the coffee. Henry Jarman is now under arrest, charged with dealing in moonshine whisky.

STRUCK WITH A TOWEL RACK.

Burglar's Reception by a Woman of New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Amy Heidingsfeld, wife of a publisher of this city, was awakened this morning early by the noise made by opening a window. Sitting up to see what was the matter, she saw a man climbing into the room through an open window. Without uttering a word Mrs. Heidingsfeld grasped a heavy towel rack, which stood close to her, and hurled it at the man. The rack struck the man full in the face, and he tumbled out of the window with a cry of pain. By the time Mr. Heidingsfeld was aroused, the man had gotten away.

About an hour after the attempted burglary Policemen Bates and Kelly arrested Michael Connel as a suspicious character. He had a fresh cut on the nose. No significance was attached to this, as the police knew nothing of the burglary attempt. This morning the prisoner was fined $5, which he paid, and was allowed to go. A short time later the attempted burglary was reported, and the police were sent out to rearrest Connel, but he has not yet been found.

Death of Minister Ransom's Son.

GARYSBURG, N. C., Nov. 15.—Thomas Ransom, son of Matt W. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, is dead. Mr. Ransom was associated in confidential relations with his father during the latter's long career in the United States Senate. The funeral will be held in Warren County, Mr. Ransom's old home, on the arrival of Minister Ransom, who is now on his way there from the City of Mexico.

An ex-Postmaster Arrested.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 15.—Edward O'Farrell, formerly Postmaster of this city, was arrested last night at the Twenty-second Street Station of the Central Railroad, on the arrival of the 11:15 train from New-York, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Rowe of Jersey City on Friday. He is accused of having misappropriated $1,000.

An Insane Woman's Suicide.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 15.—Katherine Dorzbacker, wife of a New-York baker, committed suicide this morning by drowning. For some time she had shown signs of insanity.

JOSEPH SEIDENBERG DEAD.

He Was at the Head of a Prominent Cigar Company.

Joseph Seidenberg, senior member of the firm of Seidenburg & Co., manufacturers of cigars, died at his home, 45 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday morning.

Mr. Seidenberg was born in Schiwetzingen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1831, and came to this country in 1850. He engaged in the cigar business and rapidly rose in prominence. Years ago a careful study of the trade convinced him that Key West afforded in climatic conditions advantages equal to Havana in the manufacture of cigars of Cuban tobacco, and in 1866 he established a factory there. The business grew to be the largest in the country, 2,000 hands being employed. In 1881 he established the local branch of his business in this city.

He married Teresa Sherlock Dooley, daughter of John Dooley, ex-Mayor of St. John, N. B. His widow, six daughters, and one son survive him. Mr. Seidenberg had been in poor health for several years, but his death, which resulted from heart disease, following kidney trouble, was sudden. As late as last Saturday he was down town attending to business.

COUNT LAUTREC ARRESTED.

Drew a Pistol on a Cabman and Was Locked Up.

Count de Toulousl Lautrec, Engineer of Construction of the Siberia and Oriental Railroad, living temporarily at 239 West Fifty-fourth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station shortly after midnight this morning on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by John McGovern, a cabman of 143 West Fifteenth Street.

The Count says McGovern induced him to enter a cab, and, after driving him to Lexington Avenue from Broadway and Thirtieth Street and back, demanded his fare and acted so threateningly, aided and abetted by two other cabmen, that he was forced to draw a revolver. He called a policeman, who came along just then, and the latter arrested both Count and cabman. McGovern said the Count had hired his cab, and had pulled the revolver as soon as the fare was asked for. A big roll of money and some gold coins were found on the Count when searched.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Horace E. Andrews of Cleveland is at the Plaza.

—Percival Jewell of Boston is at the Buckingham.

—Gen. Bradley T. Johnston of Baltimore is at the Astor.

—Robert T. Ogden of Philadelphia is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis of Washington is at the Albemarle.

—Col. S. M. Mansfield and Capt. Thomas L. Casey, United States Engineers, are at the Grand.

—H. J. Chisholm of Portland, Me., and W. D. Graves of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Netherland.

—A. S. Henderson of Detroit and J. J. Rosenfeld and T. J. Dorney of Baltimore are at the Normandie.

—Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago and Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington are at the Holland.

—Edmund Byrnes of Chicago, H. H. Miller of Canton, Ohio, and G. H. Ketchum of Toledo are at the Gilsey.

—A. J. Earling, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—F. G. Blackburn of Toledo, F. O. Jackson of Portland, Me., and Alfred Schindler of Albany are at the Everett.

—F. H. Drew of Boston, F. E. Turner of Cincinnati, C. L. Brewer of Hartford, and C. M. Hendley of Washington are at the Park Avenue.

—E. B. Sharp of Boston, O. H. Dickerman of Cincinnati, C. H. Watson of Detroit, and James F. Early of Washington are at the Grand Union.

—A. K. Tingle of Washington, F. P. Thomas of Cleveland, George W. Kirwan of Baltimore, and George C. Davis of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Franklin Ames of Chicago, Philip H. Ellis, United States Army; Josias Pennington of Baltimore, and Julius S. Walsh of St. Louis are at the Waldorf.

—Justice William D. Dickey of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Manhattan.

—Chief Justice Charles Matteson of Rhode Island is at the Marlborough.

—Edward F. Ross of Chicago, William T. Mayer of Albany, J. L. Richards of Boston, and J. P. McKinney and F. G. Russell of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

—W. M. Pennington of Indianapolis, C. F. Baker of Boston, L. E. Payson of Washington, and G. H. Campbell and Alfred A. Glasier of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Buerman, dry goods, &c., 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Alms, The, & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Smith, shawls, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Altman & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; I. Altman, tailors' trimmings, 260 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, 108 Worth Street.

—Burnham-Munger Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, piece goods, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Evoy, carpets, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; A. S. Henderson, domestics, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Conrad, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

—Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, dress goods, woolens, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Marsh, Jordan & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, dry goods, 8 Greene Street.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

—Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Garrigan, furs, 43 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, laces and embroideries; Hoffman House.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

—Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. B. Clark, art goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Wanamaker, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, F. M. Caldwell, dry goods, &c.; J. T. Dole, dolls, toys, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, J., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, crockery; W. Syclemore, fancy goods; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; L. Grauer, dry goods; M. Kulbler, dry goods; W. H. Geary, dry goods; C. Turpin, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Niagara's Power Transmitted.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—At one minute after midnight Sunday Secretary W. B. Rankine of the Niagara Falls Power Company turned the switch in the main power house of the company, connecting the monster 5,000 horse-power dynamos with the transformers in the transformer house, which are in turn connected directly with the Buffalo power transmission line, and at that same instant the electric power of Niagara was for the first time sent out beyond the confines of the city and on direct to Buffalo, a distance of some twenty-two miles.

Life Lost in a Syracuse Fire.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 15.—A fire in which a workman lost his life occurred here this afternoon. It started in the office of the Eureka Plaster Company, and communicated to a barn 60 feet in the rear of the building, in which Patrick Donnelly, a discharged employe, was asleep. After the fire was extinguished Donnelly's body was found, almost unrecognizable. From the Eureka Company's works the fire traveled to the salt vats of Michael R. Hayes, destroying 4,500 barrels of salt valued at $2,025. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

ARION'S FIRST CONCERT.

Carl Halir's Violin Playing Stirred His Hearers to Enthusiasm.

The Arion concerts are social as well as musical events, but as musical events they are always among the most interesting of the season, and it was to be expected that the ample hall of the clubhouse would be crowded, as last night it was, for the first concert of the Winter. It was the first concert of the second season of the society under the direction of Herr Lorenz. It would not be just to Mr. Van der Stucken to say that he is not missed, and that the choruses or the orchestra show so magisterial a direction as yet as they did in his time. That may come with longer association, and in the meantime Herr Lorenz is showing that he can arrange and conduct most enjoyable concerts.

The principal choral number last night was Max Bruch's fine setting for chorus and orchestra of the Twenty-third Psalm. The loss we have noted was in the nuances, in the fineness of the shading. In lustiness and spirit, and in quality of tone, the Arion was as good as ever, and rolled out the choruses with its accustomed volume and tunefulness. In addition to the Bruch number, there was an effective chorus, with orchestra, by Max Filke, and unaccompanied choruses by Kirchl, Podbertsky, and Siebert, all given with force and fire, and not without refinement.

The orchestra gave on its own account the prelude to the third act of Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," which is becoming a trite novelty, having already been played by every local orchestra; a pretty serenade for strings by J. J. Major, and an effective and richly scored prelude by Jacques-Dalcroze.

Carl Halir's selections took so much wider a range than at his previous appearances as to enable a more satisfactory estimate than was before possible to be made of his power. That he is a violinist of the first rank was already shown, but he had left it doubtful whether, in addition to musicianship and command of his instrument, he had that compelling individuality which warms respect into enthusiasm. He played the Beethoven romanza in F perfectly in tone, execution, and style, and next essayed the Saint-Saëns "Rondo Capriccioso," in which he was not so successful, partly, perhaps, by the fault of the accompaniment. At any rate, he lost much of the willful impulsiveness which other players have given it while preserving what he does not preserve, unfailing beauty of tone, for some of the passage work was scratchy. This was the case later with the Brahms-Joachim "Hungarian Dance," into which, however, he put a fire and energy he had not shown before, and fairly took the audience captive. His other selections were a musicianly bercuse of his own, and the "Moto Perpetuo" of Ries, not less difficult and rather more effective than the more familiar one of Paganini.

The other soloist was Miss Sophie Traubmann, who sang Micaëla's air from "Carmen" effectively, if somewhat explosively, and afterward gave two German lieder, one by Mr. Saar, who played the accompaniment.

THE ASCHENBROEDEL CONCERT.

Three Unfamiliar Works of Beethoven Produced at Yesterday's Matinee.

Yesterday afternoon was begun the fifth season of the delightful and unique concerts of chamber music arranged and directed by Mr. Sam Franko, at the Aschenbroedel Verein. The music-lovers who are so fortunate as to attend these concerts have the assurance, not only that everything will be well played, but that they will have opportunities of hearing music not elsewhere presented. Yesterday's programme was a case very much in point. It was devoted entirely to Beethoven, and yet of the three numbers it contained not many auditors had heard even one, and perhaps not one had heard all three.

The first number was the trio for clarionet, 'cello, and piano, (Op. 11,) in which a violin is commonly substituted for the clarionet, and which is very rarely performed according to the composer's intention. His intention was indicated by the performance yesterday, of which the effect was, of course, very different from that of the usual pianoforte trio. It is a work of the first period, when in his chamber music the composer had not yet outgrown Haydn, and an extremely pretty work in its kind. The performance was noteworthy as the New-York début of Mr. Franz Listemann, violoncellist, the son of Mr. Benhard Listemann of Chicago, so well remembered by the older music lovers of New-York as at one time concertmaster of the Thomas Orchestra. The young player produced a pure and sympathetic tone from the magnificent instrument he used, the Stradivari formerly played by Josef Holmann; a broad style, and a command of technique quite ample to the demands of the composition. Mr. George Streit's clarionet playing is so well known that it is superfluous to say that his part was artistically done, and Mr. Frank Hauser's work at the piano was an admirable piece of ensemble playing.

The "equale" for four trombones are so little known that in Grone's dictionary but two are catalogued in place of the three that were yesterday performed. No doubt Beethoven would have been astonished when he was composing them to be told that they would be performed in public a century later, more or less, and no doubt they would not be so performed if it had not been he who wrote them. They are merely four-part chorales, and appear to have been written as a study for his own use, in the capabilities of the instrument. But they are really effective, nevertheless, by the richness and solemnity of the tone of a quartet of trombones not raised above a mezzoforte.

The third number, the sextet for two horns and string quartet, is much more important, being really a representative and characteristic work. It is, in fact, a concerto for two horns, with accompaniment of the quartet, which Mr. Franko doubled to the manifest gain of the effect. The horn parts are extremely difficult, containing, especially in the final rondo, runs so rapid as would be supposed more suitable for the violin. They were very artistically played by Messrs. Dutschke and Ringer, the few failures to hit the right note being very trifling and more than excusable, seeing that the music taxes the instrument to the utmost of its capacity in compass as well as in manipulation. The accompaniment was perfectly given by the double quartet.

The Opera Concert.

Col. Mapleson's new Imperial Opera Company, Limited, gave another successful concert last night at the Academy of Music. Most of the principal artists and the full orchestra presenting an agreeable programme to a large audience. With the exception of two Wagner numbers and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," by the orchestra, the programme was mainly a popular one. It comprised among other good things Rossini's "Pro peccatis," (Stabat Mater,) finely sung by Signor Dado; Gunod's "Ave Maria,' sung by Miss Susan Strong, for which she earned an encore; Donizetti's "Spirito Gentil," sund by Signor Dandacio; "O Mio Fernando," also from La Favorita, was very finely rendered by Mme. Parsi; David's "Chant du Mysolle," sung by Mme. Huguet, and other numbers equally acceptable. The notable performances of the occasion were Mme. Parsi's Aria, from La Favorita, and Mme. Huguet's song from the Perle de Bresil. Both singers received double recalls.

Celebrated Brazil's Independence.

The seventh anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Brazil was held yesterday, and native-born Brazilians now living in Greater New-York celebrated. At the Empire Hotel in this city, Brazilian Consul General A. Fountora Xavier gave a dinner party to a number of Brazilian friends.

THE DAMROSCH CONCERT.

Four Soloists at Carnegie Hall with the Symphony Orchestra.

The concert at Carnegie Hall last evening was again marked by the appearance of four soloists. The first number on the programme after the overture to "Mignon" was the "Adoration" and allegro by Guilmant, for organ and orchestra, in which Mr. Carl took the solo part. The first can hardly be called an organ solo, as that instrument has only a few incidental passages, but the allegro afforded Mr. Carl an opportunity to show his technique and finish. Mrs. Jacoby sang the aria from "Samson et Delila" in a strong, rich voice, which she manages with skill, although she is addicted to overdoing the tremolo. She received several recalls.

Naturally the interest of the evening centred in the first New-York appearance of Herr Sieveking. He played the beautiful D flat concerto of Tschalkowsky, with which he recently made a success in Boston. Herr Sieveking has a beautiful legato, and his touch is extremely good. Especially is this seen in his glissando passages. His conception of the music also is very delicate, and, in fact, he gave a most musicianly presentation of it. In comparison with other pianists of equal claims upon attention he shows some lack of force, but he made a decided and deserved success.

For an encore he played an Angelus of his own composition, a very pretty composition exactly fitted to his style, which is, above everything, poetic.

Miss Olive Mead, who played Vieuxtemps's "Fantaisie Appassionata," has a pure and sweet but not large tone. Her execution is clean, and her phrasing and nuances are good.

The orchestral numbers were the overture to "Mignon," Schubert's "Marche Militaire," with excellent instrumentation by Dr. L. Damrosch; Herr Zoellner's very dramatic prelude to the prison scene from the new music drama of "Faust," a Polonaise for strings by Beethoven, and a Hungarian rhapsody by Liszt.

LEAVE THE OPERA COMPANY.

Mme. Darclee and Signor de Marchi Disagree with Col. Mapleson.

Mme. Hariclée Darclée, a prima donna of the New Imperial Opera Company (Limited) and Signor de Marchi, a tenor of the company, have severed connection with the organization and propose to go back to Europe.

Mme. Darclée says in a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the representatives of the company have violated the contracts signed by Col. Mapleson and herself and by legal advice she has protestd against the proceeding. She adds that the company's representatives have declared they had no funds to pay her salary, and hence she was compelled to conclude her engagement, reserving the right to proceed against the company in Europe in a legal manner.

Signor di Marchi says that he has been treated in a like manner.

Col. Mapleson admitted last night that Mme. Darclée had resigned, but he declared that she had been paid according to contract.

Her contract was to sing nine times in a month, he said, and she was to receive $1,100 every night she sang, and was to be paid on the same day. She sang twice, and was paid each time. She did not make a success, he asserted, so he decided to hold her for other cities. There was left ample time for her to carry out the contract, he declared—besides she had received 25,000f. as security for the performance of the contract.

De Marchi's contract read, according to the operatic manager, that he was to receive $900 a night for forty performances in six months. The only stipulation was that he should sing three times a week. He wanted his salary fortnightly in advance. On the day he was to appear in "The Huguenots," Col. Mapleson said he telephoned for his salary at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was no one in the box office at the time that could authorize its payment, but he had received it all right, according to Col. Mapleson, and had been paid all that he was entitled to.

The differences between Col. Mapleson and the two singers will be considered by lawyers, and a court may have to finally decide them.

THE EMPIRE STOCK SEASON.

Plays Which Charles Frohman Will Produce at the House.

Charles Frohman has at last definitely decided on his plans for the season of the Empire Theatre stock company. John Drew will continue at the Empire until after Christmas, presenting "Rosemary," and the regular company will open New Year's week, producing for the first time here "Under the Red Robe," a dramatization of Stanley Weyman's novel by Edward Rose, the adapter of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

This will be the fifth season of the Empire company, of which William Faversham will be the leading man, instead of Henry Miller. The other members of the organization are: Viola Allen, J. E. Dodson, J. H. Stoddart, Robert Edeson, Fritz Williams, W. J. Ferguson, W. H. Crompton, Joseph Humphreys, Jameson Lee Finney, E. Y. Backus, Agnes Miller, Elsie De Wolfe, Amy Busby, May Robson, Ida Conquest, Gladys Wallis, Olive May, Ellen Gail.

In "Under the Red Robe," Messrs. Faversham, Dodson, Stoddart, Edeson, Crompton, Finney, Humphreys, Backus, and Viola Allen, Ida Conquest, May Robson, Ellen Gail, and Miss Harwar will appear. Other works to be produced during the season are: An entirely new play by Henry Guy Carleton; a new play by Wilson Barrett and Ellwyn A. Barron, entitled, "The Wishing Cap," which was written for Mr. Frohman and will be given shortly at the Comedy Theatre, London; a dramatization of Anthony Hope's novel, "A Man of Mark," which is being adapted by arrangement with the author, by Justin McCarthy, and a new play by Malcolm Watson.

The season at the Empire will continue until May 1, after which the company will play an extended engagement at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago.

MR. MANSFIELD TO CHICAGO.

He Loves to Visit the City and Play to Its Audiences.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—After the curtain went down on the last act at the Grand Opera House last night, the audience continued its applause until Mr. Mansfield came before the curtain and made a speech. In the course of a five minutes' talk on the trend of the drama, and of Chicago's manifest preferences in regard to plays and players, he said:

"I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I can most sincerely say I love to visit

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 387 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY ISSUED UPON THE SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATES OF THE

Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the above-mentioned CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on or after Nov. 25, 1896.

The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New-York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between Nov. 16 and Nov. 27.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896,** at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons supresenting the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R.R.Co.

Your attention is especially called to the fact that on Wednesday next the time for deposit of bonds expires. The Hart Committee have withdrawn and their bonds have been deposited with this committee. Over 80% of the bonds have already come in, and if you desire to do so you must take your bonds on or before Wednesday next to the Central Trust Company of New-York or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

Should any extension of time be granted, a penalty will be imposed.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman,
15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.
JOHN A. GRAHAM, Boston.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-fifth ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th October, 1896.

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 28, 151, 463, 881, 100, 1019, 1112, 1575, 1598.
$500 each.—Nos. 12, 37, 145, 295, 301, 317, 336, 388, 404, 561.
$100 each.—Nos. 46, 64, 99, 110, 136, 138, 140, 148, 150, 189.

Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 87, 97, 155, 163, 324.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 31, 114, 315, 316, 418, 725.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 15, 20, 22, 77, 120, 142, 175, 209, 430, 550, 576, 692, 741, 763, 814, 968, 982, 1284, 1323, 1478.

These Bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1897.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1896.

Mexico, 31st October, 1896.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Enthusiasm is warranted over the weekly bank statement submitted at the close of last Saturday's Wall Street business. The overwhelming return of funds to normal channels gives good ground for anticipations of vastly better business.

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So far as the money market is concerned, little remains for enterprising business men to wish for. There will be no more blighting stringency. The hoarders of gold and legal tenders have done with their costly experiment. If commercial and industrial activity depend on a reasonable money market, all is sure to be well.

***

The banks associated in the New-York Clearing House show in their gains for the week increased deposits aggregating over $15,900,000. They gain over $4,000,000 in legal tenders, and their specie holdings are increased over $8,200,000. These are tremendous figures. But they do not by any means begin to tell the whole story of hoarded funds released from hiding places to seek new activity.

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The banks of the Clearing House Association do not by a vast deal cover the financial field here, and in this particular phase of financial goings-on they probably have less than the most influential part.

***

The Clearing House does not include the great trust companies of the metropolis. It does not embrace the savings banks, whose deposits were the first to be raided by recent panic-stricken hoarders. And outside of the association also there are big corporations other than in these two classes whose operations here are on a millionaire scale, and whose relations with currency movements are influential.

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Thus it can readily be comprehended that the rushing tide of fresh deposits to the banks and the corresponding gains in bank holdings of gold and its equivalents fail to show this improved feature in our situation to anything like its full extent.

***

In many significant ways there were evidences in last week's stock market that the vast release of money was felt in important Wall Street quarters. What will have influence on market values especially is the opening opportunity for pool work by speculators. We have not known or heard much of pools in any recent market, but there are indications that the assurance of money ease for a substantial period to come will induce a return of such activity.

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At the moment there is a short interest in many important stocks. Sugar Trust was forced down on short selling, St. Paul has been under continual professional fire of the same character. Other less conspicuous shares have also been similarly assailed. Yet the week's record shows that advances were three times as numerous as declines—though from start to finish bear campaigning was continually aggressive, including the inauguration of a foreign war.

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Net change in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Adams Express	2	N. & W., all. in. pd.	1¾
Am. Sp. Mfg.	3½	N. Pac. pf., all in. pd	1¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	8	Or. R. & N., asst. pd.	2
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	Or. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Southern Pacific	2¼
Brook. Union Gas	1	Southern Ry. pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest	1	Texas Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	U. S. Cord., t. r.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1⅝	U. S. Cord. pf., t. r.	3⅜
Consol. Gas	5½	U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	5
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Gt. Northern pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	1⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2⅞
Lake Shore	1		
Long Island	4		
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	3		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	2⅝	D. & R. G. pf.	1⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Mo. Pacific	1
Bay State Gas	2¼	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	3	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅛
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Union Pacific	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4¾	N. Y. Cen. deb. 5s.	1¼
Ann Arbor 1st	2	N. Y. Cen. 1st R.	1
A., C. & Pac. 1st	5	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
Brook. W. & W. 5s.	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	½
Brook. Elev. 1st	4	Nor. Pac. 3d.	80
Balt. & O., Parkersburg Bch.	3¼	N. Pac. 2d. c., t. r.	3
B., C. R. & N. 1st	1¼	N. Pac. 3d. c., t. r.	3½
Can. Southern 1st	1½	N. Pac. con., t. r.	4⅛
Cen. of N. J. gen.	2½	N. Pac. col. tr. nts.	3
Ches. & Ohio, 1885	1	Northwest. con. 7s	4½
C. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Northwest. 25-year deb	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	2½	Ohio South. 1st	5
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1	O. R. & N. con. 5s	2
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st.	1¼	O. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	2¼
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1¼	People's Gas, C., 1st.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st	1¼	Peo. & East. 1st	2
Col. Mid. con	1¾	Peo. Gas, Chi. 2d	1
Detroit Gas 5s	2¼	Rock Island 5s c.	1⅞
Den. R. & G. 4s.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s, t. r.	5
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con	1	St. Paul con. 7s	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1¾	St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	6¼	St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	1¼
Gen. Elec. deb.	1½	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	2½
Iowa Cen. 1st	2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	2½
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1½	Birm	¾
K. & T. of Tex. 5s	2½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1⅜	Union Elev. 1st	5½
Lehigh & W. B. con. as	1¼	U. Pac. col. tr. nts.	2
Long Island 4s	1½	Utah So. ext., t. r.	4
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	1⅜	U. S. Cord. 1st	4
L., N. A. & C. con.	5½	U. S. Leather 6s	1½
L., N. A. & C. gen.	2	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	2½
Mich. Central 7s	2¼	W. N. Y. & Pac. 1st	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st	1	W. & L. E. 1st	1
Mo. Pacific con.	3½	W. Cen. 1st, t. r.	4½
N. C. & St. L. 1st	2¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

C., C. C. & I. gen.	2	Rio Grande W. 1st	1
C., H. V. & T. 6s	1	Scioto V. & M. 4s	1
Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	2½		

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Nov. 16.
Adams Express	154	154	150
American Cotton Oil	17⅝	16¾	19½
American Cotton Oil pf.	62¾	57⅜	66¾
American Spirits Mfg.	14	9½	13⅛
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	23½	
American Sugar Refs.	123¼	119	100⅛
American Sugar Refs. pf.	104	102¼	98½
Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	90¼	
American Tobacco	83⅜	80¾	88¼
American Tobacco pf.	105	101	104
Ann Arbor pf.	26¾	24¾	
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	17	15¾	17½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf.	27½	25¾	26½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17	17
Bay State Gas	18	13½	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	25	22	
Brooklyn Union Gas	96	94	
Brunswick Company	1¾		
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	60	56	
Canada Southern	51	49⅞	54½
Canadian Pacific	58¼	58¼	58
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	17⅝	19
Chicago & Alton	164	164	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	83¾	81¾	86¼
Chicago Gas	78⅝	76½	64¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	79¾	77⅜	75½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130	129½	127
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	104¾	106¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	150	148½	148½
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	74⅞	72	75⅞
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	33⅞	32	41¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	85½	82	
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	49	49	60
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	2¾	1	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¼	24	33¾
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol.	20½	17½	20
Columbus, H. Val. & Tol. pf.	60	59⅞	60
Consolidated Gas Co.	164¼	158	149⅜
Delaware & Hudson	128½	127¼	129⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	160½	158	169¼
Denver & Rio Grande	14	13⅝	
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47	45	47½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9½	8½	8
Duluth, S. S. & A.	5⅞	5	
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	11¾	
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100½	100	
Erie	17¾	16½	
Erie 1st pf.	38¾	37¼	
Erie 2d pf.	23¼	22½	
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65¼	64¾	61
Evansville & Terre Haute	32¾	31⅜	
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	47	46½	
Flint & P. Marquette	15	14	
Flint & P. Marquette pf.	40	40	
General Electric	35½	33	31⅜
Great Northern pf.	120	117	120
Illinois Central	97½	95½	99
Illinois Steel Co.	57¼	54⅜	70½
Iowa Central	9¾	9½	10¼
Iowa Central pf.	33	32	35
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	7½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	15	15	
Laclede Gas	20½	26½	24½
Lake Erie & Western	20¾	19	24
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73⅜	72¾	74½
Lake Shore	153½	152	150
Long Island	66	65	83½
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	51	53⅞
L., N. A. & Chicago	1½	1	9¾
L., N. A. & Chicago pf.	3¾	3¾	27
Manhattan Con.	104	98¾	101

The time has come when something intelligent and resolute must be done.

"Does the evil referred to exist? Possibly no; probably yes. It is a matter of common fame that the Stock Exchange contains suspects.

"We have no right to dilly-dally. It is an affair far too consequential for that. For years some brokers have been joked about on this score—yet bucketshopping is no joking matter. It is time some decisive action were taken. We ought to abandon the pettiness of mere suspicions and gossip; we ought to put Wall Street talk to the tests of investigation."

AS TO THE AGE LIMIT.

A weary-appearing man, with a handbag, like its owner looking much the worse for wear, dropped in upon the cashier of a Wall Street institution one day last week. He had some business to transact, he said. The banker didn't know whether he had on his hands a professional humorist or a mere crank with a bomb.

"I just want to make a little deposit," said the visitor, and he opened that handbag which looked as if it had been slept on.

Out of the satchel, on the banker's desk, he poured a deluge of gold coin. Clerks stood around dazed. It was not the exhibit they expected.

Thirty-one thousand dollars fell in the pile.

This man had sold all his property before election and paid a premium to turn it into gold. He had made a bad trade. He was now as nervously anxious to get his money out of his own hands as but a fortnight ago he had, with trembling, bent every energy to tuck it all into that dilapidated grip.

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"Say!" he ejaculated, as, completing his deposit business, he started for the street, "say, mister, do you suppose the good Lord can really forgive a sixty-four-year-old fool?"

BAY STATE GAS PROXIES.

The following, interesting to Wall Street, is from the financial review of The Boston Herald:

"Mr. J. Edward Addicks asks proxies for use at the annual meeting of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. What has Mr. J. Edward Addicks done that a single shareholder of the company should grant this request?

"People are amusing themselves figuring how long it will take to retire the $2,000,000 Bay State Gas incomes by process of receivership applications and private purchase, and some folks go so far as to name a date, quite forgetting that, since these bonds are believed to be purchased for private account and not for the company, the process is like that of the endless chain—the bonds outstanding are never reduced."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 3@5 per cent., with the average of loans about 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for single names, four to six months to run, and 6@6½ per cent. for other grades.

The Bank of England lost £342,212 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 51.97, became 52.40. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,882,000f. in gold and 802,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange quiet. Posted rates, $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1.16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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A London authority says: "The purchases of American securities for English and Continental account may at any time appreciably expand, and their expansion, together with the large trade balance always in favor of the United States in November—and this year likely to be exceptionally heavy—may cause some gold to be taken. At present there is no indication that the immediate outflow of European capital to America will reach large proportions. The trade balance, in view of repayment of loans which the United States has to make to Europe—the outcome of the financing of the past few months—may, and probably will, be insufficient to permit America to take gold from Europe.

"As regards the more distant outlook, the United States being again open to European capital, the exceptional accumulation of money in London has come to an end. With trade active, with confidence restored, with capital again flowing out from England to all parts of the world, including the United States, the value of money is not likely to return to the extreme ease of the past two years."

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The factors contributing most to the quick rise in sterling exchange in the early part of last week were rapid purchases of about £1,000,000 for remittances for a block of $4,000,000 Government bonds sold here for English account. Rates fell off, however, as soon as the buyers were supplied, and the drop was accelerated by bills for sale against purchases of stocks here for European account.

The commercial supply and importers' requirements must have been evenly balanced during the week, inasmuch as the transactions of arbitrageurs in stocks between London and New-York made prompt and decided impressions on the exchange market one way or the other.

During the latter part of the week Europe bought stocks here, and it would seem that the foreign selling for realizing purposes is over. If this be true, exchange is likely to remain heavy.

WILL THE STOCK EXCHANGE ACT?

The Stock Exchange has long placidly looked on without doing anything out of the ordinary to add to its prestige, to defend its rights and good name, indeed.

A different policy is apparently ahead.

Delays are likely to be more than commensurably made up.

Influential Governors of the Exchange see new duties impending. They are for an activity in administration which will be both protective and progressive.

Before New Year's there will be life enough in Stock Exchange affairs, and that apart from any course that stock quotations may take.

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The following paragraph on THE NEW-YORK TIMES's financial page yesterday attracted much attention:

"Perhaps cynicism is in the suggestion, but indications have not been lacking lately that the new public interest in Wall Street collides to some extent with treatment it does not deserve. It is not difficult to find cool-headed bankers and brokers anxious to see the Stock Exchange take steps which shall be aggressive to find out whether orders given by customers are orders always executed. It is hurtful in the extreme to Wall Street prestige for even the suspicion to obtain that anywhere are commission orders accepted merely to be "coppered." Suppose there should now be a shortage on any such account aggregating 100,000 shares, what would be the consequence? Suppose, with such an illicit short interest, the market should refuse to recede, suppose any brokers are really short of customers' stocks, suppose continuous advances force shorts to cover, what might be the result? These are questions asked seriously on the very floors of the Stock Exchange—and Governors of that institution are among those who ask."

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A prominent member of the Stock Exchange said:

"This matter is grave. It presents a vital issue. It has been too long ignored. The time has come when something intelligent and resolute must be done.

"Does the evil referred to exist? Possibly no; probably yes. It is a matter of common fame that the Stock Exchange contains suspects.

"We have no right to dilly-dally. It is an affair far too consequential for that. For years some brokers have been joked about on this score—yet bucketshopping is no joking matter. It is time some decisive action were taken. We ought to abandon the pettiness of mere suspicions and gossip; we ought to put Wall Street talk to the tests of investigation."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 3⅜ per cent., and for thirty-day bills, 3 per cent. There was no movement in gold. Silver was unchanged.

Business at the Stock Exchange was restricted, but the tone was steady. Consols advanced ¼. In the market for American railroad securities there was some realizing for profits, but there were plenty of new buyers. These advances were made: Northern Pacific, 3; Norfolk and Western, 1½; Central Pacific, 1¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific common, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ½, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼.

Illinois Central declined 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Union Pacific, each ½, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, ¼.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Nov. 7:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
American Cotton Oil	17⅝	16¾	17⅜	—
American Cotton Oil pf.	62¾	57⅜	57⅜	— ½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	14	9½	12¾	+3½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	23½	31	+8
American Sugar Refs.	123¼	119	119¾	+2⅝
American Tobacco	83⅞	80¾	83⅜	+3⅛
At., Topeka & S. F.	17	15¾	16	— ¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	27½	25¾	26⅜	— ⅞
Bay State Gas	18	13½	14¼	—2¼
Canada Southern	51	49⅝	50	— ½
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	17⅝	17⅜	
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	83⅝	81⅝	82⅜	— ¾
Chicago Gas	78⅝	76½	77⅞	— ⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	79¾	77⅜	78⅛	—1⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	104¾	106	+1
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74⅞	72	72⅝	—1⅝
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	33⅞	32	32½	+ ¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¼	24	26½	+3½
Col., H. V. & Toledo	20½	17½	19¼	+1⅝
Consolidated Gas Co.	164¼	158	163	+5⅜
Del. & Hudson	128½	127½	127½	+ ½
Del., Lack. & Western	160½	158	158	— ½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47	45	45	—1⅝
Erie	17¾	16½	17	— ⅞
General Electric	35½	33	33⅞	— ⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	57¼	54⅜	56	+1½
Laclede Gas	29¼	26½	28	— ½
Lake Erie & Western	20¾	19	19	— ½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73⅜	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
Lake Shore	153½	152	152	+1
Louis. & Nashville	53½	51	52½	— ¾
Manhattan Con.	104	98¾	99½	
Metropolitan Traction	110	107¾	100	— ½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20¾	19	20	+ ¼
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	78	76½	78	+3
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	31	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Missouri Pacific	26½	24½	24½	—1
National Lead Co.	28¾	26⅞	27	— ¾
New-Jersey Central	108¾	107	107	+ ¼
New-York Central	97	95¾	95¾	— ¼
New-York, Sus. & West.	12	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
New-York, S. & W. pf.	30	28½	29	— ¼
Northern Pacific	17½	16	16⅜	—1⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	28⅝	25½	26⅜	—1½
Ontario & Western	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
Pacific Mail	26½	24	26¼	+1½
Philadelphia & Reading	31⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	71½	15½	15½	— ½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	160	159½	159⅞	— ½
St. Louis South. pf.	12⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	44½	42	43¼	— ¾
Southern Pacific	17¼	15	17	+2¼
Southern Railway	11⅝	10⅜	11¼	+ ¾
Southern Railway pf.	33½	30¼	31⅞	+2
Tenn. Coal & Iron	82½	30¾	30⅞	—1¼
Texas Pacific	12	9⅞	10⅝	+1⅛
Union Pacific	12¾	10⅞	11⅝	—1
U. S. Cordage	7⅜	5⅝	7	+1⅜
U. S. Cordage pf.	14⅜	11	13⅞	+3⅝
U. S. Cordage gtd.	28	22	27	+5
United States Leather	11⅞	11	11	+ ⅛
United States Leather pf.	68¾	66¼	67½	+ ⅜
United States Rubber	27	24½	25	—1
Wabash pf.	19	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
Western Union Tel.	90¼	87⅞	88⅝	+ ⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	7⅞	9¼	+1⅜
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	35½	32½	34⅜	+2⅞

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. Sales of 116,000 ounces made during the week at 65¼@64¾, with the last sale at 64⅞, a decline of ⅞.

Commercial price of bar silver ⅝c lower, at 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars ½c higher at 50¼@51½c.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce, a decline of 3-16d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $78,943,075, and the exports for the same period, $50,839,043. The net imports, therefore, have been $28,104,032. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $47,988,011; in 1894, $66,377,544, and in 1893, $11,207,107.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 12, 1896	£35,494,995	....
Nov. 14, 1895	40,947,768	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 12, 1896	77,101,014	£49,139,753
Nov. 14, 1895	78,000,147	49,234,310
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 12, 1896	27,742,000	13,871,000
Nov. 14, 1895	32,371,882	13,222,318
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 12, 1896	30,414,000	12,578,000
Nov. 14, 1895	22,687,000	12,890,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 12, 1896	8,528,000	9,819,000
Nov. 14, 1895	8,004,000	10,931,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 12, 1896	2,635,000	6,701,000
Nov. 14, 1895	4,267,000	6,743,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 12, 1896	2,760,000	1,380,000
Nov. 14, 1895	2,885,333	1,442,667
Total last week	£184,645,009	£93,488,753
Week ended Nov. 5	184,840,543	93,606,433
Corresponding week last year	187,468,097	96,097,660

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$8,214,126
Corresponding week 1895	9,949,904
Since Jan. 1, 1896	388,169,639
Corresponding period 1895	464,038,545
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,675,146
Corresponding week 1895	7,461,548
Since Jan. 1, 1896	310,494,457
Corresponding period 1895	295,992,021
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$2,141,329
Corresponding week 1895	181,755
Since Jan. 1, 1896	83,265,497
Corresponding period 1895	28,760,734
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,109,495
Corresponding week 1895	4,370,502
Since Jan. 1, 1896	95,068,495
Corresponding period 1895	108,005,918

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $8,693,525. The banks now hold $23,503,925 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,228,900, an increase in specie of $8,266,300, an increase in legal tenders of $4,407,200, an increase in deposits of $15,919,900, and a decrease in circulation of $17,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 14,'96.	Nov. 7,'96.	Nov. 16,'95.
Loans	$445,408,600	$442,179,700	$402,933,500
Specie	71,968,900	63,702,600	65,767,900
Legal tenders	65,124,400	60,717,700	86,193,300
Net deposits	454,357,500	438,437,600	526,228,600
Circulation	20,449,100	20,516,300	14,164,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 14,'96.	Nov. 7,'96.	Nov. 16,'95.
Specie	$71,968,900	$63,702,600	$65,767,900
Legal tenders	65,124,400	60,717,700	86,193,300
Total reserve	$137,093,300	$124,419,800	$151,961,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	113,589,375	109,609,400	131,557,150
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$23,503,925	$14,810,400	$20,404,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$23,503,925	1891	$9,452,150
1895	20,404,050	1890	*832,300
1894	62,974,050	1889	549,875
1893	65,470,475	1888	11,591,800
1892	2,078,900	1887	7,488,000

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Nov. 14.	$718,890,446

POLITICIANS CALL ON PLATT.

J. C. Crawford Said to be Slated for Sergeant at Arms.

The presence in the city yesterday of a number of leaders from up the State gave rise to considerable political gossip about the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. How well founded it is will be seen when certain legislative appointments are made.

Among those who called on Mr. Platt were Fred S. Kilburn of Franklin, State Superintendent of Banks; George S. Horton of Wayne, who wants to be leader of the House; George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, and Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie. Naturally the last named was a little downcast over the fact that his was the only county in the State carried by the Democrats at the last election, but he thinks he will recover.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett also had a long conference with Mr. Platt before leaving for Atlantic City for a month's stay. Mr. Hackett said he never felt better in his life, but still he felt the need of a good long rest.

Mr. Platt had nothing to say for publication after the conference. It was rumored, however, that J. C. Crawford of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District had been slated for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next Assembly. Joseph Bauer of Rochester, who has been principal doorkeeper for several sessions, had been regarded as sure of this appointment, and he had the indorsements of Mr. Aldridge, but as James M. E. O'Grady, who is regarded as a sure winner for the Speakership, comes from the same district, it will be necessary to make a change in the programme.

Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn was about the hotel during the evening. He was supposed to be looking after a little canal contract of his, which is hanging fire. Incidentally he was said to be working up a little sentiment in favor of the pardon of John Y. McKane. This is a matter on which he has already spent considerable time and Mr. Black will undoubtedly be asked to exercise his right of pardon soon after his inauguration.

CREEKS TO BREAK WALSH'S WILL

W. J. Murphy Says She Is the Contractor's Daughter.

Mrs. William J. Murphy of 237 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, has instituted proceedings to break the will of Thomas Walsh, a rich contractor, who died over a year ago in Sullivan County, and whose daughter Mrs. Murphy claims to have been. The estate is valued at more than $1,000,000. Mrs. Murphy was brought up by Mr. Walsh, who was a member of the contracting firm of T. & A. Walsh, which built the new dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mrs. Murphy, who is represented by Lawyer William J. Walsh of the Potter Building, claims that her father married his first cousin. They were living at 1,131 Madison Avenue, in this city, at the time, but moved to 903 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

In his will he did not even mention his daughter. This will was made Nov. 21, 1894, and was witnessed by Mrs. Walsh and her son-in-law, Dr. Maurice Enright. Mrs. Murphy now claims that she can prove that she was the daughter of Walsh, and that undue influence was used by Mrs. Walsh.

Found Dead in His Room.

Joseph L. Oliver, twenty-five years old, a clerk, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room on the second floor of 122 Washington Place. Death was caused by gas asphyxiation. There were no evidences of suicide. Two of Oliver's friends, who spent Saturday evening with him, say that he was in good spirits all night, and when he left them was perfectly sober. He had been in the house only two months, having come from Charleston, S. C., to look for a position. His father is a contractor in that city. It is supposed that the gas was blown out by a draught or that it was accidentally turned on during the night.

Suicide with Carbolic Acid.

Rebecca Cairns of 1,615 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was found in her bed yesterday morning suffering from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where she died last evening.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Latest ideas for holiday gifts. Factory prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a girl whom she can well recommend, though shortly arrived, as chambermaid or nurse and sewing. Can be seen at 42 East 41st St., between 10 and 12, Monday morning; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent, reliable North German young woman in first-class family; excellent city reference. M. G., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse for growing children, or child's nurse and mending. 36 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady would like place for her chambermaid or parlormaid; can be well recommended. Call, Monday morning, before 12 o'clock, 29 W. 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid or waitress; can do plain sewing. Mrs. Fleiderich, 1,320 2d Av., between 69th and 70th Sts.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and to assist with the waiting. Can be seen at present employer's, 46 East 80th St., Monday 10 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young American Protestant girl in private family; city reference; city or country. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant woman; very best city reference; no objection to the country. M. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and waitress; is experienced. 339 East 85th St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objections to do coarse washing; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. 463 Columbus Av., Rigney's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; French-American cooking, in family where kitchenmaid is kept; long personal references. Call or address A. Hanson, 208 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; excellent references. Call, two days, at 200 East 88th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; understands her business in all branches; best city references; private family. 123 West 24th St., bell 11.

COOK.—By first-class young North of Ireland woman thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; good baker; personal city reference. 71 West 44th St.

COOK.—Competent; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; best city reference. M. B., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By French Alsacian as cook; very good; good baker; can take charge of kitchen; five years in this country; best city reference. C. S., 122 West 31st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and excellent laundress; first-class reference; also personal reference; no cards. 441 West 26th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking in small private family; first-class references; wages, $20. Cook, Box 225, 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman; good cook, good bread, soups, and pastry maker; willing, obliging. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; best reference; good baker. 95 Clinton Place, 8th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as cook and the other as laundress. Call, Monday at present employer's, 266 Lexington Av.

COOK.—As cook in a private family; with good reference. 530 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good city reference. 282 East 41st St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By competent Protestant cook; city or country; city reference. 42 West 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK and WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS and PARlormaid.—A lady going abroad wants places for competent cook and waitress and laundress or parlormaid. Apply, by letter, Box 174, Irvington-on-Hudson, or Mrs. Stocker, 17 West 28th St.

COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By two girls together or separate; in a private family; good cook and laundress; good chambermaid; first-class waitress; good references. 348 West 17th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to go out by day, week, or month; willing to do anything; highest city references. W., 204 West 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts and waists; also remodeling and alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class; perfect cutter and fitter; wishes more customers; references; moderate prices. Mme. Clotilde, 202 West 53d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, educated North German as nursery governess in American family; will take entire charge; excellent references. Reliable, 2 East 58th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A refined French lady, wishes few hours daily as visiting governess. 81at, 251 West 29th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable German to do housework and sleep home. B. Gader, 311 East 76th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework in private family; city reference. 491 3d Av.; ring bell twice.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat North German girl as maid and seamstress, or for grown children; best city references. 737 3d Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; an excellent hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; years with her last employer. 104 West 37th St., care of Mrs. Johnston.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress; well recommended. Apply at 17 West 20th St., on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class; thoroughly understands doing up shirts, collars, cuffs, and children's clothes; first-class city reference. 71 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day in a private family; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress or to do little chamberwork; seven years' reference. 587 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference; wages, $20. 358 West 47th St.

Nurses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children having had several years' experience, if desired; can take entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 9; excellent references. H. H., 105 West 56th St.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German girl as nurse or nursery governess; speaks English; understands nursery duties thoroughly; several years' experience. J. B., Advertisement Office, 1,334 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl as nurse to a baby or to larger children; in a gentleman's family; cannot speak any English; references. M. R., 26 State St.

NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby, in private family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; takes care one child; four years' city reference. 436 9th Av. Laven.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; excellent references. 47 East 60th St.

NURSE.—By a capable nurse, with first-class references. 8 East 52d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Nurse for infant or child, and chamberwork; references; country preferred. 843 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman as infant's nurse; understands preparation food; city references. A. W., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—Competent; best references. Call, Monday, 113 East 57th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with and finish after dressmaker; private families; repairing neatly done. C., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for competent French Protestant steamstress and maid. Call, Monday, 450 Madison Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; would assist with chamberwork; no objections to country; best reference. 844 3d Av., near 52d St., Armstrong's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, lately landed; private family; waitresses or chambermaids; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, 30 West 25th St.

WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as first-class waitress; will assist with chamberwork. 220 East 52d St., Smith's bell.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable German woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 35th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do fine family washing and ironing at home. 349 East 76th St., candy store.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady with three years' experience; also position wanted for beginner; unexceptionable references. Experience and Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family, with one or more footmen; city or country; thoroughly competent in his duty; first-class references; age, 34; very tall; good appearance; family going abroad; lady can be seen. Competent, Box 170, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly understands waiting and good valet; willing and obliging; wages, $40; good city recommendation. N. A., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By Frenchman; first-class butler, valet; good shaver; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in private family; willing, obliging; best city reference. Jules, 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young man, Swiss, speaking English, French, and German, as butler or valet; very good references; last employer can be seen. 202 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class German butler; speaks very little English; reliable and sober; with best city references from private house; wages, $20, $25. K. Boudy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; good baker; man as first-class butler; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Couple, 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; first-class in every respect; best references. N., 888 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Well recommended. Apply, Monday, before 2 o'clock, at present employer's, 7 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or first-class second man; in a private family; age, 25; can valet; personal city references. G. F., 554 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; understands his duties well; good city reference. M. J., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; strictly first-class; just disengaged owing to employer turning out horses; highest personal references; city or country; willing and obliging; employer can be seen. George, Box 809 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; English; medium size and of neat appearance; with best personal city references. W. S., 233 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. 169 West 25th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, lately landed, to care for horses, drive, and to be generally useful; city or country. Doyle, 95 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

COACHMAN.—Ten years' best city references; last employer can be seen. 13 East 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; best references. J., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a respectable young man; city or country; good references. Gallagher, 231 East 56th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A young man (24) lately landed, wants a situation in private family as second man and useful; speaking and writing French and Italian; willing, obliging, and sober; salary no object; references. A. Z., 306 East 106th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly understands dining room duties; willing and obliging; good city reference. E. M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman, as useful man in boarding house or hotel; sober and obliging. W. S., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a married man in a private family; best city reference. 210 East 88th St.; ring Farrelly's bell.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; is a good waiter; city reference. Daniel Pyne, 529 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By young man to one or more gentlemen; good city references. Valet, 529 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A first-class Swedish waitress and chambermaid; willing to assist in kitchen on Mondays; personal reference required. Apply 154 West 87th St.

WANTED—Neat German or French girl as cook in a small private family; no washing; reference required. Call, 9 to 12, Monday, at 172 West 75th St.

WANTED—A competent waitress to take care of parlor floor. Apply at 24 East 46th St., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—In private family, a German or Swiss as useful man and assist waiting; must have city reference. Apply, 9 to 1, at 836 5th Av.

WINTER RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.

DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation. Excellent Cuisine. Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3. Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance. Ideal Resort for the nervously tired. WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

Finest Winter Hotel in the North.

THE LAKEWOOD,

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 19.

SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, N. J., of ORIENTAL HOTEL, MANHATTAN BEACH.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, (FIREPROOF.) Select Patronage. 27th St., near Broadway. 226 rooms, with bath. European plan, $2.00 per day and upward. American plan, $4.00 per day and upward. Commodious family apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Engagements now being made for the season or year at special rates. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

PALMER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, LEXINGTON Av., Cor. of 66th.—European plan. All modern improvements. Rates low.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY

Preaches in COOPER UNION To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

MR. SANKEY

Will sing. Seats free. Come.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION. WM. B. FASIG, Auctioneer.

At Madison Square Garden, next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, (days and evenings,) 400 high-bred trotters at auction.

Catalogues on application to WM. B. FASIG & CO., 52d St. and Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ESTABLISHED SILK MANUFACTURING company, with good prospects and orders in hand, wishing to increase plant, desire to meet a person of means to furnish capital; fullest investigation courted. Address J. C. R., 556 East 18th St., Paterson, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO ESTABLISH his son or a connection with a prosperous firm, may do so by subscribing capital to a leading business firm on 5th Av. Address BUSINESS, Box 140 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, November 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 1, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon,) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building a crib bulkhead in Sherman's Creek, on the Harlem River, under Contract 554, and for furnishing about four thousand barrels of Portland cement, under Contract 555, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, November 24, 1896. For particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, Kanawha, W. Va., Nov. 11, 1896.—Proposals for iron work for lock gates on Great Kanawha River will be received until DEC. 1, 1896, 2:30 P. M., Standard Eastern Time, and then opened. Information furnished by Addison M. Scott at above office. PETER C. HAINS, Col. Engrs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, until 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, November 16, 1896:

FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE OLD CENTRE CASTING; THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE OF THE NEW CENTRE CASTING; THE REMOVAL OF TWO OLD ENGINES; THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE IN ENGINE ROOM OVER THE ROADWAY OF A NEW ENGINE; THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE OF CERTAIN SHAFTING, BEARINGS, AND OTHER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, AND THE SUPPLYING AND PUTTING IN PLACE OF SUCH OTHER MATERIALS AND THE DOING OF SUCH OTHER WORK AS MAY BE NECESSARY; ALL AT THE MADISON AVENUE BRIDGE, OVER THE HARLEM RIVER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

For particulars see "City Record."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against PETER W. FELIX and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the City of New-York, which said lots taken together are described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-six feet seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, and running thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-first Street, seventy-six feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the old King's Bridge Road; thence northerly along the centre line of said road seventy-five feet and six-eighths of an inch to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, as formerly laid out; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-first Street, ninety-one feet and three-quarters of an inch, more or less, to the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue seventy-five feet eleven and three-quarter inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 11, 1896. EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

n16-2aw8wM&F&d9

EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND IRVIN, plaintiff, against PETER FREEMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1896, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches northwesterly from the intersection of the northwesterly side of Eighth Avenue and the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and running thence northeasterly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the middle line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets; thence northwesterly along said line twenty feet ten inches; thence southwesterly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches more or less to the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence southeasterly along the northeasterly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty feet ten inches to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as Number Three hundred and twenty-one West Twenty-seventh Street.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21st, 1896.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

CHARLES H. SHAW, Plaintiff's Attorney, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City o26-2aw3wM&Th&n16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNAH M. MORRISON, plaintiff, against EMMA HARRIS (formerly KAMPF) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Stanton Street, distant one hundred and eight (108) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Stanton Street and the easterly side of Pitt Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly, parallel with Stanton Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Pitt Street one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Stanton Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Stanton Street, sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number Two hundred and thirty-two (232) Stanton Street.—Dated New-York, October 23rd, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.

DANIEL SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall Street, New-York City.

o24-2aw3wM&S&no16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE T. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-1aw6mM

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. CROSBY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1887, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, as amended by an order of the Court, entered in said office on the 22d day of October, 1896, which said judgment and order were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City and County of New-York, formerly in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which on a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, entitled, "Map of Property at Throggs Neck, Westchester Co., New-York, belonging to Silas M. Stilwell, Jr., Emilia N. Stilwell, and Fanny N. Stilwell, surveyed September, 1875, by Amerman & Ford of the City of New-York, City Surveyors," is distinguished as parcel marked one, (1,) being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Schuyler Avenue, where it is intersected by the centre line of the Eastern Boulevard, running thence along said westerly line of Schuyler Avenue south twenty-two degrees forty-two minutes east, three hundred and seventy-seven feet; thence still along said westerly line of Schuyler Avenue south twenty-five degrees eight minutes east, three hundred and ninety-five feet; thence still along the said westerly line of Schuyler Avenue south twenty-six degrees forty-five minutes east, one hundred and eighty-one feet, to the division line between the parcels marked as Numbers One (1) and Three (3) on said map; thence along said division line south seventy-five degrees seven minutes west, four hundred and thirty-three feet two inches; thence north thirty-two degrees west, fifty-seven feet nine inches; thence south eighty-three degrees forty minutes west, five hundred and fifty-three feet six inches, to the land now or late of Waring; thence along said land of Waring north four degrees thirty-seven minutes west, three hundred and sixty-seven feet; thence still along said Waring's land north five degrees forty-five minutes west, two hundred and thirty-three feet six inches, to the centre line of the Eastern Boulevard; thence along said centre line of the Eastern Boulevard north fifty-nine degrees east, seven hundred and forty-four feet four inches; and thence still along said centre line north sixty-five degrees two minutes east, nineteen feet ten inches, to the westerly line of Schuyler Avenue, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated November 12th, 1896.

HENRY T. DYKMAN, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

n16-2aw8wM&F&d9

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GILMAN COLLAMORE, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant twenty-five feet southerly from the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; thence running westerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly part of the distance through a party wall, and again parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one hundred feet to the said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly along said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 10th, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 280 Broadway, New-York City. n16-2aw3wM&F&D8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor. GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y. s28-1aw6mM

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sohn & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next. —Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 50 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

NONES, EMMA L.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York, Gertrude Smith, James Otis Carpenter, Lauretta M. Carpenter, Ethel D. Negus, Grace T. Negus, Lucy S. Negus, S. S. Nones, Henry B. Nones, unknown next of kin of Albert Nones, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of EMMA L. NONES, late of Montclair, New-Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of December, 1896, a half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Y. Negus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed, Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Atty. for Administrator, 237 Broadway, N. Y. o26-1aw6wM

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. CAROLINE B. SHIELDS, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BEC

CARNEGIE HALL THE MECCA

THOUSANDS UNABLE TO HEAR EVANGELIST MOODY.

Overflow Meetings Held in Two Neighboring Churches—"Rest" and "Come" the Themes of the Discourse.

At Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon an audience that filled the auditorium to overflowing greeted Mr. Moody and his fellow-worker, Ira D. Sankey. This crowd, estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000, did not comprise one-half of the number that endeavored to gain admittance and was turned away. Long before the time for the meeting the crowd unable to get in Carnegie Hall blocked the sidewalks of Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, and in Seventh Avenue.

To accommodate these, two churches were obtained, the first being the Central Presbyterian Church, and the second, the Calvary Baptist Church, of which Dr. MacArthur is pastor.

The services in the Central Presbyterian Church were conducted by the Rev. George A. Avery. Mr. Sankey, after singing at Carnegie Hall, hurried over and sang there. He also sang and spoke at the meeting in Dr. MacArthur's church.

The stage of Carnegie Hall was decorated with potted plants and shrubs. Upon it were many ministers, both from this city and from a distance. A small organ was used instead of the large pipe organ. This was brought to the edge of the stage near the pulpit. Mr. Moody rested his hand upon it at times during his address.

There was absolutely nothing formal or stiff about Mr. Moody's way of speaking. He talked in an easy, unemotional manner, without any of the arts to which an orator is supposed to resort. He indulged in few gestures. But withal he swayed his hearers alternately between tears and laughter, with as little effort, apparently, as a musician leads an orchestra.

He prefaced his regular talk by an appeal for contributions to supply books to the prisoners in the United States. He said as a result of the collections at the Cooper Union about 140,000 pamphlets would be distributed to prisoners. But there was need for many more.

"When a man goes to prison," he said, "he believes himself forsaken by God and his fellow-man. All he has to do is to think. When a man has time to think that's the nick o' time to save him. Let 'em read, then, and learn of the promise—that'll save them."

While the collection was being taken the choir sang a hymn, entitled "Come, Come Unto Me." When they had finished Mr. Moody said:

"I always like to find my text in a song. The song just sung supplies one for me. It is: 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.'"

This text, he said, contained a most glorious promise.

"People get false ideas of promises in the Bible. They think they are too good to be true or are impossible to be performed. Promises are conditional or unconditional. If you do your part in the conditional promises all promises are going to be performed. If I don't walk uprightly the promises do not apply to me. But if I do, you can blot out the sun or upheave the ocean easier than you can break God's promises.

"A man once asked me what was the most precious promise in the Bible. I said to him: 'I can't tell you.' I tell you, my friends, it's a mighty good plan to look through the Bible for promises. I did some time ago. With a pen in hand I went through the Gospels, and I tell you I found it a great undertaking to mark 'em all. When a man has a large family it's pretty hard to tell which one he likes best.

He Speaks of Rest.

"'Then there is another thing in the text: rest. Everybody's after rest. That's why you crowd theatres and music halls. You want rest. If I wanted rest I wouldn't go among millionaires. I know some millionaires, and all of them are after more. I wouldn't go among your pleasure seekers, your bonton, your '400,' for it, either. Not by a great deal. I wouldn't go to Washington. That's the last city I would visit if I was looking for rest. Everybody there is struggling. In Congress they want to get in the Senate. In the Senate they want to get in the Cabinet, and everybody in the Cabinet wants to get in the White House. I wouldn't go to the President-elect for rest. For the next twelve months he won't have it. Politicians will be pulling and hauling him every which way.

"I tell you, my friends, where I would go," here the speaker changed his tone until he spoke slowly and quietly; "I would go among the disciples. Those who have heard and believe in our text. Don't you think that promise is true? Why, if it wasn't, how could it stand the test of 1800 years?"

Continuing, the speaker said that the grand thing about this promise was it meant "all."

"I love that word," he exclaimed. "Some people are always stumbling over 'election.' Why, this text settles the whole thing. It means everybody."

In his further analysis of the text, Mr. Moody spoke of the word "come."

"I am tired of preaching the meaning of the word 'come,'" said he. "Why, your mothers taught you the meaning of the word before you knew anything. Didn't you ever see a mother take her baby to the window when the father was coming home from work? See how she rapped on the window and said: 'Look, baby, there's papa coming.' Then, too, how she holds out her arms for the baby to come to her. And when the child is learning to walk, see her beckon it to come to her."

While Mr. Moody was thus speaking a baby in the audience started to cry.

"That's all right," said he. "I am glad to hear a baby cry. It's good to have them here. It shows they're being trained up in the way of salvation."

In ending this branch of his address, Mr. Moody said:

"If you can't come as a saint, come as a sinner. If you can't run, then walk, creep, or crawl 'Git' there anyway; only come. It don't make a bit of difference who you are. He doesn't say the goody-goody only shall come."

Here the speaker stopped and surveyed his audience.

"I just know that here in this audience the church members are saying: 'I'm glad Mr. Moody has chosen that text for the unconverted.' [A ripple of laughter ran through the hall.] Well, it means the converted just as much as it means the unconverted. The trouble with the average church member is that he speaks too much of the troubles he has. Why, in a town I know, there is an old lady that carries a 'mummy' of trouble around with her all the time. She won't let a stranger be in the place twenty-four hours without showing this 'mummy' to him. There won't be much progress in Christianity until everybody casts his or her burdens on the Lord."

Speaking of the freedom of Divine gifts, Mr. Moody said:

"I'm glad the Lord gives rest. If He didn't, some of us would be too poor to 'git' it. Why, if rest could be bought, people would go down in Wall Street and pay a million dollars for it.

"Take up the yoke. It is the cross, the road to heaven. It is as straight as the aisle of this hall, but a cross stands in the centre of it. You must stoop under to pass it. Some time this yoke is family worship. New-York is too busy to have family altars.

Obstacles to Conversion.

"Out in Chicago I noticed a woman at a number of the meetings. She came to me one day and told me she believed everything and trusted, but she couldn't get saved. Now, there's two things that stand in the way of the conversion of a woman. She either won't forgive some one or else she's ashamed to confess her Christianity. I just thought I would probe. 'Is there any one you can't forgive?' I asked. 'No one,' she replied. 'Well, who is it you are afraid to tell about your desire to come to Christ?' Quickly came the answer: 'I wouldn't tell my husband for the world.'

"'Why not?'

"'He'd put me out of the house.'

"'Go out, then,' I said. 'Rather go out with Jesus than stay in without Him.' She went away. That night I held a men's meeting. Over 8,000 men were there, and only one woman. She was so far away I couldn't see her face. After the meeting she came to me, leading a man. Her face was shining. 'Oh, Mr. Moody,' she exclaimed, 'this is the happiest moment of my life. I was awful scared when I went to tell my husband, but I did. He told me he, too, wanted to become a Christian.' Together, continued the evangelist, they were saved.

"When I was in Edinburgh, there was a father who regularly every morning would pick my sermons to pieces. He had reared a family of skeptics. One of his daughters came one day to the 'Free Assembly' rooms, where the meetings were held. She came out of idle curiosity. A good woman prevailed upon her to come again. She did, and after a time was saved. At home that daughter was ridiculed and laughed at, but she never minded. One day her sister asked her: 'What is this Christianity, anyhow?' The girl answered: 'Well, for one thing, it has made me go about without losing my temper at your sneers.' The sister became interested, and she, too, was saved. The brother was saved when he learned that the leader of his class at the University had spoken at our meetings. But the father could not be reached.

"Just two weeks after that, the son lay dying. He turned to his father and said: 'Oh, father, how glad I am that I am not dying without hope. Two weeks ago I would have died thus, but now'—At the bedside of this son the father, broken-hearted as he was, turned to the right, and he, too, was saved."

Mr. Moody stopped here and looked at his watch.

"I find my time limit is reached," he said, "so, while the choir sings 'Come, Come Unto Me!' all who wish to leave may do so."

Few persons left the hall during the hymn. At the evangelist's request, different portions of the audience would sing the chorus. First the main floor and then the galleries and boxes.

After this was done Mr. Moody raised his hands:

"Now let the men sing the chorus." Then, "Now let the women." This followed with, "Now, altogether." By this time the entire audience joined in the singing. It swelled and swept out beyond the building until, it was afterward said, it was heard nearly a block away.

At the finish of the singing, the evangelist said:

"Now, every time you go by Carnegie Hall, I want you to hum over that chorus."

Mr. Moody's second talk was on the verse, "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not."

"The trouble with them then was they didn't believe it. The glaring sin of the world to-day is unbelief. All the sin, misery, and wretchedness of this city to-day come from that. A man came to me and said: 'Moody, you have a most unusual doctrine.' 'Why?' I asked. 'You preach belief.'

"'Thank God I do,' I answered.

"'How can a man believe what he does not know?' It took me just a moment to prove to him where he was wrong. 'Suppose a man sticks his head inside this door,' I said, 'and says the cellar is afire, what would you do?' 'Get out,' he said. 'Well, there's believing something you don't know,' I answered. He stammered and kept quiet."

Then Mr. Moody said: "The time is up. I can't believe for you or think for you. If I could I would. Then every one of you would be saved."

AN EVANGELIST'S MISSION.

The Rev. Dr. Harsha Talks About Mr. Moody's Work.

The Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, in Harlem, preached last night on "The Revival Now in Progress in New-York." Dr. Harsha is Secretary of the committee of pastors under whose auspices the Evangelistic campaign now going on under the leadership of Dwight L. Moody was started. In speaking of the work of an Evangelist, he said:

"The godly evangelist is like John the Baptist. He comes, 'neither eating nor drinking.' Wisely he holds himself apart. He can speak to pastors and the people from the ascetic's standpoint. The dress of his soul is the prophet's dress—a mantle of camel's hair girt about the loins by a leathern strap. His food is prophet's food—locusts and wild honey. His life is the prophet's life—composed of seclusion, thought, introspection, self-denial, absence from the pleasures and indulgences of this world. His work includes but one element—the demanding of immediate repentance.

"Mr. Moody is such an evangelist. His work is immeasurably valuable, because of his firm belief in the Bible, and his isolation from worldly entanglements. He speaks to both pastors and people from a standpoint apart. He points all straight to Christ. Like John the Baptist his sole cry is, 'Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world.' That is the message to men which never can lose its power.

"The power of the Word was never more clearly shown than during the past week in Cooper Union Hall. Through the preaching of the Word, and after prayer, the mighty power of God has fallen upon pastors and people alike. If we are faithful in witnessing, in prayer, and in personal service, the fires will spread all over the city. Mr. McKinley, the other day, touched a button and fires were started in the furnaces of the great iron and steel works miles away at Tonawanda, N. Y. He was simply the instrument—the electricity came from another source. Mr. Moody is the means. The fire is of God. But I believe he is touching a centre at Cooper Union whence the flame of the Holy Ghost shall spread to all parts of our land. A mighty revival is upon us. Let us improve the opportunity."

JOS. WECHSLER'S SONS CLOSED.

Business Stopped by Justice Gaynor, Acting as Trustee.

The firm of Joseph Wechsler's Sons, the dry goods dealers at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, closed their doors at 10 o'clock last Saturday night on an order of Justice Gaynor, acting as trustee of the estate of Joseph Wechsler, who died three weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at $2,000,000. The winding up of the estate is the direct result of the death of Mr. Wechsler, as it is said the venture never paid from the beginning.

Justice Gaynor, as trustee, ordered the business closed, as its continuance was a menace to the estate.

By Saturday it will be known whether the business will be continued as a retail store or be bought by outside parties.

Cheaper Cab Fares Improbable.

The members of the Public Hackowners' Union who a few weeks ago were enthusiastic over a project to ask the Board of Aldermen to make reductions in cab fares, have now grown lukewarm over the subject. They drew up a new schedule of fares for time and distances, and said they would submit it to the Board of Aldermen as soon as the excitement attending the Horse Show had blown over. Yesterday members of the union who were seen talked in a different key, and their enthusiasm over reductions of cab fares seemed to have entirely abated. Some of them said they had changed their minds about the matter, and would not urge the Aldermen to adopt the union's new schedule of fares. In fact, it was doubtful whether the schedule would be submitted to the Aldermen, after all.

Husband Charged with Homicide.

William Ahearn of 459 West Eighteenth Street was committed without bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of homicide. He will be examined to-morrow. It is alleged that on the night of Nov. 9, after a quarrel with his wife, he threw her down a flight of stairs. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured. She died early yesterday morning.

Eight Horses Burned to Death.

The two-story frame stable of J. E. Gerken, at 502 East Seventy-fifth Street, caught fire early yesterday morning from some unknown cause and was damaged to the extent of $800. Eight horses, valued at about $700, were either burned to death or suffocated by smoke.

MORAL DANGERS IN CITIES

PROF. ADLER TALKS OF THEM AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Difficulty of Bringing Up Children in Metropolitan Districts and the Perversion of the Play Instinct Among the Adults.

Two of the "Moral Dangers of Life in a Great City" were described yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall by Prof. Felix Adler. They were: "The difficulty of bringing up children in metropolitan environment" and "The perversion of the 'play instinct' among the adults." The subject attracted a great audience.

"To an observer approaching our planet through space," said Prof. Adler, "nothing would seem so remarkable as the light spots of the earth marking the places of the great cities. They are essentially the product of modern times, though antiquity had its Nineveh, the magnificent; its Babylon, the profligate, and its Rome. But there have never been so many great cities as at this time, such a crowding of people into common centres. The reason is plain. Men seek the cities for the physical, aesthetic, intellectual, moral, and ethical advantages they possess.

"After glimpses of Paris, London, and the Italian cities, New-York is beautiful. Its architecture is inspiring. Its advantages of water, light, transportation, and every product of the world at hand, are exceptionally great. At its theatres, among much which is bad, one may still certainly see all that is best. There is a feast of music, carried among the people. In its literature and its science the best men of the country, the men of power professionally, congregate together. In the scientific and literary societies you can frequently see more brains in a single room than you can by traveling through a dozen States. The friction of class causes intelligence to scintillate, and society, by its constant introductions of new personality, is broader in its scope, and its advantages to the society to be found in country places. And so it comes to pass that we are proud of our cities, which is right, and prone to overlook the evil side, which is wrong.

"Everybody knows of the seamy side of city life. To many it is the most lonely, solitary spot on the earth. Crime has its haunts here, temptations to youth flourish, and weakness is pitilessly trampled under the feet of the crowd.

"The city was made for men, the country for children. If the educational facilities of the country places were good, I should say that all children should be brought up there. Neighborliness used to be a moral relationship. In the cities we no longer know our neighbors. How can we, with our methods of life in the city, know the children of the neighbors whom we do not know, and from them select the associates best fitted for our own children? We may select the teachers, but no teacher, however good, has such power over your child as its habitual companions.

"If you send your children to schools attended by the children of the wealthy, you may be certain they will acquire from them good manners and outward polish. But under the veneer of children of the rich there are often to be found worse morals than in the children of the tenements. In the public schools the evil of these unguarded associations may be reduced by smaller classes and disciplinary instruction, but the endowment schools are the only ones we have which can employ independence of action for the protection of its pupils from the danger of bad associations.

"The tide of obliquity overflows into the child's life through advertisements of the immoral class. The newspapers say we are living in a Christian land, but of the children Christ said: 'Whoso offends one of these, it were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck.' One thing may be said: Children are in a measure protected from the appeals to baseness and vulgarity in advertisements by their own robes of innocence. Children under fourteen years old should not be allowed to read any newspaper. The best newspaper distracts the youthful mind from habits of concentration, and the others contain the gossip of society and the records of crime, which no child should ever read.

"City life represses the instincts of a child. Childhood is the time for play. But in the cities the child must walk between brick walls. There is grass in the parks, but it must not be trodden down. There are flowers, but if they are plucked it is a misdemeanor. The greatest degree of freedom for the child is in the streets, where all the evil to which they are subject runs riot. The children need more outings. They need relief from their contracted surroundings in the Winter. They need great play halls, where they can go and pass their leisure time under the direction of masters of their games.

"If the play instinct is the developing force of childhood, it is also the preservative of mature life. Play is the disinterested exercise of our faculties. After the daily strain of our intense utilitarian lives we must let the mind rest. We all know people who rest their minds at the card table. It is not rest to play cards for stakes. As soon as you intrude an object, it becomes something else—gambling. And in gambling we have the great evil of our metropolitan life, whether its votaries be in the dives, the clubhouses, or on the Stock Exchange. It is the product of unhealthy craving for excitement.

"The desire to gain riches for which we have rendered no equivalent is the greatest cause of moral evils. It is a disease. In the playing of cards for money the winner has no right to win, nor the loser to lose. The money of the card player has uses, if not for him, for others. It is a shame to keep money not earned, or to throw away that for which there is so much need in the world."

THE MISSION OF WOMAN.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Predicts a Glorious Future for Her.

"The Place of Woman in Modern Civilization" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's discourse yesterday morning in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. He said, in part:

"Woman's place is not on the farm or at the forge, in the court or countinghouse. She is not fitted for a soldier or a statesman, has no place on the battlefield or at the ballot box. Her place is where the spirit of love alone holds sway.

"Woman is to become the modern Messiah, going forth to redeem the world from its superstition and its unhappiness, removing error with the light of truth, and dispelling gloom with the magic wand of cheerfulness and plenty. To purify the Legislature and Congress and bring cheer and hope into every hovel, to clean the Augean stables, to fumigate the prison and reform the prisoner, to stanch the wounds of the soldier on the battlefield, and wave the flag of truce and peace—in short, to rule the world, with truth and love, hope, faith, and charity."

Recovered from Dangerous Injuries.

John W. Sullivan, a hotel keeper of Portland, Me., who had a compound fracture of the skull from a fall from the grand stand at the time of the sound-money parade before election, was discharged yesterday from Bellevue Hospital, thoroughly recovered.

Mayor Gleason Not Arrested.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City was at his Front Street office in that city for several hours yesterday morning. He appeared on the streets later, but no attempt was made to arrest him or serve him with a summons.

LECTURED HIS CONGREGATION.

Dr. Parkhurst's Pewholders Must Reach the Church Earlier.

Previous to delivering his sermon yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst lectured the members of his congregation on their church manners and other matters.

He began by saying that he had an announcement to make and that it was done, not only on my own responsibility, but at the suggestion of the church session.

"I am going to talk plainly to you," he said. "During the first twenty minutes of our Sunday morning services there is a certain amount of disorder; there is a coming and going up and down the aisles that must be distasteful to Him in whose temple we are met. Things are not conducted in a decent manner.

"I don't mean to blame the ushers. Much of the disturbance is due to the conduct of the pewholders who come in late. The ushers don't know whether they are coming or not, and cannot seat strangers who are present. This creates disturbance and should not continue."

Dr. Parkhurst then announced that with the approval of the session he wished to notify pewholders that if they were not present by 11 o'clock the ushers would seat strangers in their pews.

"I am aware," said Dr. Parkhurst, in making this announcement, "that such action may not be legal, but I will say that if any pewholder objects to this plan he can notify the session of his objection."

Dr. Parkhurst said that the work of the church was about to be enlarged, and the collections on Sunday would be devoted to this purpose.

HIS VIEWS ON CORPORATION.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Talks on Its Moral Aspects.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning on "The Moral Aspects of Corporation."

"The use and abuse of corporation seems to be one of the urgent questions of the day," he said. "It is largely an ethical question. The corporation is the chief agent in our modern business, and is absorbing rapidly every function and service of economic bodies into itself."

The corporation, Dr. Newton said, was the creation of law of an artificial person out of one or more natural persons. This artificial personality was immortal. One by one the incorporators might be laid under the ground, the corporation remaining above ground, intact, vital, and imperishable. It passed out of the hands of its creators endowed with an immortality exceeding that of the State itself. It had been privileged by its creator with immunities from the responsibilities which attend the private person.

The problem of our civilization, the preached declared, was to humanize and moralize the corporation—to Christianize it. This could be attempted through the hand of the creator of the corporation, through the law. The Commonwealth must master corporate wealth. In conclusion Dr. Newton said:

"Let our corporations honestly set themselves to identify the interest of their employes with those of the corporation itself, and this monster man will humanize itself. A portion of the stock of every corporation can be placed within the reach of its employes, and thus the principle of profit sharing can be embodied in the corporation. If this demoralization grows out of the fundamental immorality of the corporation as an artificial personality outside of the limits and restraints, the responsibilities and obligations and penalties of the natural man, then the corporation itself must experience a change of heart."

VICTIMS OF THE SEA.

Shipwrecked Mariners Arrive and a Sloop Goes Ashore.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Santiago, from Nassau, were Capt. Michelson and six of the crew of the schooner Bessie E. Crane of Parrsboro, N. S., which was wrecked on Ragged Island, Bahamas, Nov. 2.

The sloop Julietta of Stapleton, S. I., went ashore at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on Fire Island Bar. The Fire Island Marine Observer reported that she was leaking badly and would be a total loss. The crew was taken off by the life savers.

Want Rapid Transit Hurried.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters persuaded the Central Labor Union yesterday to try and shake up the Mayor and other city authorities, and make them hurry up with rapid transit. If the work on an underground rapid transit system could be begun this year, he said, thousands of workmen, now unemployed, would be glad to work underground, where they would be sheltered from cold and storm. The delegates were all in favor of Mr. O'Brien's recommendation, and a committee, consisting of Delegates O'Brien, Fitzgerald, and Henry, was appointed to call on Mayor Strong, and urge him to hurry up the rapid transit scheme.

Accused of Stealing Fat.

August Marcus and Charles Niess were arrested Saturday and held for trial in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing fat and suet from the United States Dressed Beef Company of Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue. Marcus was foreman and Niess was a driver of a wagon for the company. Investigation of thievery, which extended over a period of two years, and is believed to have amounted to $2,000, showed, it is alleged, that the driver was in the habit of taking two barrels of suet away from the place every morning. One of these was sold for $7 and the other returned as having been collected from some butcher. Then the driver would divide the money thus made with the foreman and the butcher.

Policeman Hurt by a Runaway.

A horse attached to a covered business wagon belonging to Maresi, the caterer, of 719 Sixth Avenue, took fright late yesterday afternoon in front of 64 West Forty-third Street while the driver was delivering an order. The animal ran to Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, where Policeman Cobaugh of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, in attempting to stop it, was knocked down and received a lacerated wound of the scalp. He succeeded in stopping the horse, however.

Bailed to Get Married.

William Howzinski was arrested in Jersey City Saturday night for disorderly conduct. He was bailed early yesterday morning by a friend in order that he might get married. The bride was Marie Shoniski of 115 Seventh Street. The couple were married at 2 P. M. at the Polish Roman Catholic Church.

Sneak Thieves Gather Booty.

On Saturday afternoon, while Mrs. Robert McDowell, wife of a wealthy resident of Townsend Avenue, Clifton, S. I., was at a matinée in this city, thieves entered the residence and stole from a bureau drawer $25 in cash and about $500 worth of jewelry.

Mrs. Paget Much Improved.

At the residence of Col. Payne, 852 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that Mrs. A. H. Paget was improving so rapidly that it was expected she would be able to leave her room within a day or two.

RESPITE FOR THE DEAD

ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY NOT YET TO BE CHANGED INTO A PARK.

The Lateness of the Season Causes a Postponement, and the Bodies Will Not Be Disturbed Until Dec. 1.

The work of converting the old St. John's Cemetery, at Hudson and Clarkson Streets, into a public park, which was to have commenced to-day, will be delayed, owing to the lateness of the season, and it is not probable that much will be done before next Spring. The time allowed for the removal of the bodies will also be extended by the Park Commissioners from last Saturday, at which time only a few removals had been effected, to Dec. 1.

The graveyard occupies an acre of ground extending from Clarkson to Leroy Street, and running from Hudson Street on the west nearly to Varick Street on the east. It contains graves of persons who were buried as early as 1799, and as late as 1858. On the Clarkson Street side is a two-story brick house, once used by the sexton. The place is surrounded by an unsightly wooden fence higher than a man's head, and on the west, between the cemetery and Varick Street, have been erected some cheap tenement houses.

These are not separated from the burying ground, and their walls are within a few feet of some of the headstones.

Out of the windows of these tenement houses, and upon the forgotten graves beneath, have been thrown all sorts of rubbish, and the kitchen garbage, tin cans, beer bottles, and cast-off wearing apparel. Many headstones are broken off, and lie prone upon the ground, while there are very few which have not tilted from the perpendicular.

The place was used as a burial ground apparently for the middle and poorer classes, but there are also there the bones of a few persons who in their time were of some note; among them William E. Burton, the famous comedian; Naomi, the wife of Thomas Hamblin, a theatrical manager of Burton's time, and John Ferdinand, better known as Count Ferdinand, a daring speculator in Wall Street, who died in 1837. There is also a monument "a la memoire de Jean Benoit Lagrave," who was born at Bordeaux, March 15, 1762, and died in New-York in 1837, after a residence here of fifteen years.

There is a monument, the most pretentious one in the plot, erected by friends and members of Fire Engine Company No. 150 to the memory of Eugene Underhill and Frederick A. Ward, who lost their lives by the falling of a building while engaged in the discharge of their duties as firemen, July 1, 1834. Some of the old volunteer firemen are anxious to have this monument retained in its present place and position after the cemetery has been converted into a park, and it is probable that such will be the action of the Commissioners.

The earliest decipherable date on any of the tombstones is 1799. This slab bears the following inscription, which in places is difficult to read:

A Monument
In Friendship Rendered
Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence,
The Wife of Mr. John Lawrence,
Merchant, of the City of New-York.
Amidst surrounding numbers she
fell a victim to Death's unerring
shafts. Adorned with virtue, elegance, and grace, she discharged
with unremitting care the duties
both of social and domestic life. To
the world in general and her sex in
particular she was an amiable pattern of exalted goodness. With
manners mild and engaging, with
an understanding highly cultivated
and improved, with a fancy lively
and brilliant, with a flow of language correct, smooth, and elegant,
with sincerity undisguised and pure
and valued affection, long will she
live in the hearts of all the good
and virtuous.
Sacred Spirit,
Rest in the realms above and indulge to relatives and friends
the only solace left.
To shed over thy grave
A parting, Silent, Melancholy Tear.
Died 16 Oct., A. D. 1799, Aged 57.

Although so few of the bodies had been removed up to Saturday last, a number of persons visited the place yesterday looking for tombstones which they were unable to find. The park policeman stationed there found yesterday a number of tombstones which were looked for on Saturday. The inscriptions on some of the stones are entirely obliterated. These and all others unclaimed will be buried where they stand, without disturbing the graves, when the work of converting the plot into a park begins.

A Chorus of Victims.

Twenty-five young women, with outraged feelings and more or less depleted purses, the alleged victims of William Doyle, were present when he was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Mary Rupp with swindling. Miss Rupp said she had gone to Doyle's office, 504 Sixth Avenue, in response to an advertisement for chorus girls, when she had paid $2, had been measured for tights, and sent to Coney Island for a place. There she had been told she would get a place in a theatrical company going out after election. She had been to considerable expense for a stage outfit, but has not yet been notified of her engagement. Doyle was held in $500 bail, in default of which he was locked up.

Bunkoed in the Good Old Way.

Henry Crawford, forty years old, of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, started Saturday evening to go to Kingston, N. Y., by way of the West Shore Railroad from Weehawken. While passing through New-York he met two men who said they lived at Weehawken and would accompany him. At the station they were met by a third man, who presented a bill to one of Crawford's new-found friends. He was "short," and borrowed $40 from Crawford on the security of what seemed to be a valuable gold watch. When he and his friend went away to get the money to redeem the watch Crawford missed his train and waited two hours longer. Then he informed the police. The watch was appraised at $4.

A Little Boy's Narrow Escape.

Harold Shaw, a six-year-old boy, of 30 West Sixty-fifth Street, fell into the lake near the terrace bridge in Central Park yesterday and had a narrow escape from drowning. The little fellow had waded to a shallow place in the lake, and had nearly saved himself when Policeman W. F. Driscoll hastened to his aid and took him out of the water. The policeman took him to the Presbyterian Hospital, as the boy was suffering more from shock than from the water he had swallowed. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of persons who were in that vicinity at the time, and caused much excitement.

Did Not Steal the Baby.

Frank Jourdan, thirteen years old, of 322 East Twenty-seventh Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a baby carriage. He found the vehicle in a hallway at 222 East Twenty-seventh Street last Wednesday, with a baby asleep in it. He laid the infant, without waking it, on the floor, and made off with the carriage. Mrs. Kiernan, mother of the baby and owner of the carriage, refusing to press the charge, Frank was dismissed.

New Police Station for Brooklyn.

The new police station, in the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, will be opened next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The building is situated at Gates and Throop Avenues. It is conceded, by police experts, to be one of the most complete and best equipped station houses in the country. Its cost was $60,000, including all equipments.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SEWING TABLE BEAUTIES.

In appearance:—Decorative bits of furniture, carved or inlaid, and mounted on slender bandy or tapering legs, like cabinets.

In use:—Convenient arrangements of little drawers, partitioned for spools and sewing implements, and of cupboards large enough to hold one's fancy work.

In price:—Some as low as $7.00.

They rank with the most delightful of holiday gifts.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

They were shopping in one of the big up-town department stores. By dint of much patience and adroit elbowing they reached a bargain counter upon which clocks and a miscellaneous assortment of mantel and table ornaments were displayed. "Oh, look at those lovely thermometers on golden standards, marked down to $4.90 from $15," exclaimed a feminine voice. "Suppose we buy a couple for Christmas presents?"

"Better wait until Christmas," was the response in low masculine tones.

"But we won't be able to get them so cheaply then," remonstrated the feminine voice.

"Yes we will," was the masculine retort. "Mercury is bound to go down in the Winter."

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The four-year-old daughter of a prominent Baptist minister of Harlem, who has mastered the nursery rhyme, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," recently startled both her parents by a totally unexpected application of the lines. The hour of little Mabel's departure to the land of "Bye-bye" had arrived, and all arrayed in her be-ribboned "nightie," the child came toddling into the sitting room, from the nursery, to say her prayer at mamma's knee. It had been a trying day in the nursery, and nurse had had occasion several times to call for assistance in the management of what that day had proved a very unruly little miss. The child seemed conscious of her fall from grace, and it was with a very sober face that she came to ask forgiveness. After repeating the time-honored, "Now I lay me down to sleep," she continued, as was her wont, "An' now Dod please bess mamma an' papa, an' make me a dood dirl—" Here she paused, and then with a seriousness which convulsed the other members of the family and completely won her mother's forgiveness, she added: "An' if at first you don't succeed, try, try again!"

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A successful young insurance broker who lives in the vicinity of Mount Morris Park has a fine horse, which he is fond of exercising for speed. He takes long drives above the Harlem River almost daily, and he is frequently accompanied by his four-year-old son. One day last week the little fellow was with him, and while driving along the King's Bridge Road his high-mettled horse became frightened and started off, with the bit in his teeth, on a terrific gallop. For a few minutes the horse was entirely beyond the control of his driver, and although the broker kept a firm grip on the reins he saw no way of averting disaster. The excited animal plunged recklessly down a steep hill, swinging the buggy from one side of the road to the other. An upset or a collision with a tree seemed inevitable. Fortunately there were no other vehicles in the road. The horse kept up his tearing pace for about a mile, and only slowed up after running two or three hundred yards up hill. When the broker finally got the animal under complete control he looked anxiously at his boy. The little fellow sat bolt upright, with sparkling eyes and ruddy cheeks, and as he met his father's glance he exclaimed: "That was bully, pop! Why don't you always drive that way?"

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Watching the prairie dogs is one of the interesting pastimes enjoyed by the early morning ramblers in Central Park. These sleek little burrowers constitute a unique feature of the public menagerie. About a score of them inhabit a heap of loose sandy soil in an inclosure twenty or twenty-five feet square, a short distance from the elephants' house. When the sun shines brightly the rabbit-like creatures emerge from their holes and sit upright on their respective mounds as still as though they were little statues. Occasionally some of them will manifest a sociable tendency and visit from mound to mound. The occupant of the mound visited usually tenders hospitality in the shape of a bit of cabbage leaf. Children frequently throw bits of cracker, candies, and nuts into the inclosure, but the prairie dogs pay little heed to such offerings. They are apparently strict vegetarians, with no fondness for sweets.

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An up-town physician, who has a very large office practice, has adopted a simple but effective plan for the entertainment of his patients while they are waiting. He has provided half a dozen ingenious puzzles, which are strewn carelessly around on the tables and on the mantel in the waiting room. Frequently there will be a score of persons in this room, and, for some of them, especially the nervous ones, the waits would be very fatiguing if it were not for the puzzles.

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The old telegrapher was relating his experiences. "Do you know," he remarked, "a man in my profession develops such a wonderful acuteness of touch and hearing that it might well be called a sixth sense. While I was correspondent for The United Press at New-Haven, there used to be a man on the New-York end of the wire whom I knew as well as I know my own brother, and yet I had never seen him. I had known him in this manner, for years, and solely by the manner in which he ticked his instrument. The moment I opened my key and got my response I could tell if it was he. Ill health compelled him to go South. He was gone six months. He returned unexpectedly one night and took his place at the key for a few minutes to open up a conversation with me. It was after the midnight recess, and his successor had been on duty in the fore part of the night. I had received no intimation of his coming, and yet, the instant he called me I knew his touch, and I firmly believe I should have known it among a thousand."

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While J. M. Barrie was visiting George W. Cable, in Northampton, Mass., he was taken to see Smith College, where young women are taught. He saw, among other things, a bulletin board or register, over which was an inscription to the effect that all who wanted to play handball must inscribe their names. He put down his name, perhaps as a joke, perhaps through force of habit, acquired during his stay in this country. It was taken quite seriously, however, by the young women, who found it, and they sought Mr. Barrie and insisted that he play handball with them. He was the only man taking part in or witnessing the game.

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A gentleman who became involved in a political argument remained down town until a late hour the other night. He became somewhat convivial, as he put it, and he began to realize it were well to go home at once, so he started. While hurrying across the lower end of City Hall Park, it suddenly came to him that he had failed to present one of his best points to his opponent. He stopped suddenly just in front of the Post Office Building, half minded to turn back and renew the discussion. Standing thus, he fancied he noticed a trembling, short swinging motion in his lower limbs. The new drink he had been lured into trying flashed on his mind, and he wondered, while his knees swayed, what its full effect would be. He stiffened his legs, and the peculiar motion was transferred from his knees to his hips and his whole body. He knew he was sober and awake, and he knew at last, beyond any possibility of doubt, that the earth was moving. Disjointed memories of all the earthquakes he had ever read about had crowded to his mind, and he threw himself prone and grabbed at what he could, resolved, in case of an upheaval, to hold on to the biggest piece of the world which might be going his way, and hoping that the Post Office Building might fall in the other direction. Nothing happened, however, though the queer motion continued, and when he told his troubles to the policeman who came along, it was found that he was on the weighing scales in front of the Post Office. His rapid stride half-way across the platform and sudden stop had set it swaying greatly to and fro.

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We provide them.

And everything the bicycle man or boy wears: the cap, the bicycle scarf, the stockings, the shoes, the sweater; and something far warmer than a sweater, far handsomer—bicycle reefers—short heavy coats of Black or Oxford frieze.

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IRISH EX-PRISONERS BETTER

Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead on the Road to Recovery.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Political Prisoners' Fund Association held a meeting in Tecumseh Hall, in West Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, at which Chairman J. R. Kennedy presided.

A purely benevolent organization, with branches in nearly every ward in Greater New-York and the principal cities of the country, the association has only two beneficiaries in its list up to date. These are Dr. Gallagher and Whitehead, the former political prisoners, both of whom are at present in an asylum at Amityville, L. I., recovering from the effects of their long confinement.

It was gratifying to the members of the committee present to hear the report of the association's charges. Both are doing nicely, although the progress of Whit